PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

No. 53,889.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.				
8th Sept.	PENINSULAR.....	5294	VICTORIA ...	6522
12th "	* CALEDONIA	7886	(EXTRA)	
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	ORIENTAL	8384	MACEDONIA	10812
29th "	ARCADIA	8632	.....	.....
4th Oct.	PENINSULAR....	5294	CHINA.....	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7923	... .	... ...
20th "	ORIENTAL	8384	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7931	.....	.....
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA...	9405
10th "	MARMORA	10609	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 30th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *31st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,630	Rebufat.....	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA.....	4,948	Seiller.....	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA.....	5,916	Boyer.....	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe.....	29th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY.....	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN.....	8,635	Verron	13th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 395.
For further Particulars apply to

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57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Sails.
SCINDIA. . . .	Shafto Abrey. . . .	5106 .	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA . . .	J. Thomson . . .	5091 .	3rd October.
OLYMPIA . . .	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124 .	23rd October.
CIRCASSIA . .	A. Haig. . . .	6716 .	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA . .	R. G. Garrick, .	5269 .	4th Dec.
SCINDIA . . .	Shafto Abrey . . .	5106 .	22nd Dec.
CASTALIA . .	F. S. Blight. . . .	9000 .	29th Dec. 1907.
MASSILIA . .	J. Thomson. . . .	5091 .	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA . .	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	5124 .	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
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66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 10th Sept.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
DUMRA.....	1,700	Thur. 6th Sept.	10 a.m.	(direct).
LHASA	2170	Frid. 7th Sept.	8 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Kuwait.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahoweras, and Kuwait also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA...	3095	12th Sep.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
5th September, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....F. Mosca.....		4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	8th Oct. 1906.
† SILESIA	Lulo Stabile	3158	8th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Cragnletto	5894	9th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	3093	23th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

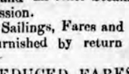
STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	29th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
HIOJUN MARU . .	4809	Laprak.		14th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne. .	18th Sept	20th Sept
CEYLON MARU . .	5068	E. Kori. .	2nd Oct.	13th Oct
COLOMBO MARU .	4703	J. Nagao .	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU . .	4625	S. Ishikawa .	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. Os. received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,406
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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BINNY & Co.,
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS

Are Invited to Compare the Rates and Conditions of the EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE With those of any other Company.

HEAD OFFICE—11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

The following sums assured (with Profit) can be secured by payments
RUPEES FIVE per month.

Ages.	20	25	30	35	40
Assurance	Rs. 2,666	2,376	2,106	1,846	1,591

The Agency of the Company offers exceptional opportunities to energetic men with spare time.

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager*.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition,

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

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SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—
A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.
The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.
Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,
ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.,

(REGISTERED UNDER THE "INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.")

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000,

DIVIDED INTO 4,000 Shares, of Rs. 250 Each, PAYABLE as follows :—

Rs. 25 on Application, Rs. 25 on Allotment, and the balance when called for in sums not exceeding Rs. 50 at intervals of not less than two months.

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J. C. R. NABERT, Esq., *Bombay*.
G. P. SULAKHE, Esq., B.A., LL.B., of MESSRS. PANDERNATH MARTAND, BANKERS, *Barsi Town*.
V. KUSHABA TELI, Esq., *Barsi*.
JOHN KENNY, Esq., *Ex-Officio*—MESSRS. FETT & Co., *Bombay*.

BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.

BARSI-TOWN is the centre of a very large Cotton trade, at which the greater part of the SHOLAPUR STOCK of RAW-COTTON is obtained.

BARSI, having the Cotton on the spot, has an ADVANTAGE of Rs. 6 per candy over SHOLAPUR. It is also the great mart for the manufactured material coming back from Sholapur and Bombay.

All the Sholapur Mills have paid well, one of them showing a profit of Rs. 6,71,676 on the last year's working.

SURROUNDED by the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, there is an immense opening for the sale of the out-turn; and if Bombay Mills can sell ahead for a year, BARSI, with an advantage of Rs. 15 per candy in freight and expenses, has the brightest prospects before it.

The BARSI MILLS will be found one of the VERY BEST INVESTMENTS. The MANAGEMENT will be completely in EUROPEAN HANDS, the Machinery will be of the latest and always kept up to the mark, and the AGENTS will do all in their power to MAKE IT AN IMMEDIATE and a LASTING SUCCESS.

For forms of application for Shares apply to the Agents :—

FETT & Co.,
No. 5-11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay,

MONGINI BROTHER'S
EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,
in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, disquiet or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 6, Bond Street, Clermont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above Medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of VETARZA. The New Brain and Nerve Food. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties ...	from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties ...	from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties ...	,, 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners.	,, 1 12
Matt Silk Ties	,, 2 12	Soft Collars	... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest ...	,, 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... ,, 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

A 75-Dollar
TYPEWRITER
For 56 Dollars OR RS. 175.
"The Franklin"
IS A HIGH-GRADE MACHINE SOLD BY US
AT A LOW PRICE.

It meets all the Requirements demanded by Experienced Buyers of Modern Machines.

—Simple Construction—Finest Material—
—Unlimited Speed—Remarkable Durability—
—Excellent Manifolder—Reasonable Price.—
—Unsurpassed Workmanship—Light and Portable—

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1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1906.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend,
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By Order of the Board,
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BOMBAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. Interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote : "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout, For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills.

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903 : "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box and of KEMP and Co. Ld., Exeter.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES :

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Lioyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Agnes.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NOOTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Apply early to
TROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

Always order LIEBIG as Lemco

The Liebig Company's initials LEMCO are placed on every jar of the genuine Liebig Company's Extract to protect you from inferior substitutes seeking to trade on the Company's reputation.

FOR THE HAIR

KESHRANJAN OIL PRESERVES THE HAIR.
KESHRANJAN OIL RENDERS IT BEAUTIFULLY SOFT.
KESHRANJAN OIL REMOVES DANDRUFF
KESHRANJAN OIL RESTORES THE HAIR.

Price per phial...Re. 1 | Packing and Postage As. 5
3 Phials ...Rs. 2-8 | Packing and postage „ 11

ARSHOHARA BATIKA.

Piles are acknowledged to be most annoying and distressing disease which—disturbs rest, peace and tranquility of mind. It has been pronounced by many a good physician as incurable. But we consider that as a fallacy. Both BLIND and BLEEDING piles can be cured with success if you use our ARSHOHARA BATIKA from the very commencement of your troubles.

Price per box, Re. 1-4—Packing and postage, As. 3

D-I-A-B-E-T-E-S.

It is an accomplished fact now, that this obstinate disease taking away the best of our leading men, and its previous record, if carefully studied, will show its serious nature. There are many specifics floating here and there in the market, blowing out their own trumpets, but they are not well tried. Our Diabetes specific is SHARTRIC and acknowledged as the best and has got active curative properties. Try it in your troubles.

Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil ... ... Rs. 5.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.

It Radically cures this malady ; removes the pain, reduces the enlarged size and stops the accompanying fever. If the disease be of only one year's standing, the two boxes of the medicine would suffice ; but if of longer standing, it should be continued for some time.

Price of two boxes of medicine and one Phial oil ... ... Rs. 2.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 7.

Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape, and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN
Government Medical Diploma Holder,
18/1 and 19, Lower Chitpore Rd., CALCUTTA

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

WANTED 5 BANDSMEN.

SOLO CORNET.
SOLO CLARIONET.
EUPHONIUM.
BASS CLARIONET.
TENOR HORN.

For particulars apply
BAND SECRETARY,
110th Light Infantry, Satara.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLI[NE]

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS

Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

TO MARINE ENGINEERS

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

59 Bridge St., Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S., Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

(JUST PUBLISHED.)

"The Marine Steam Turbine." Price 3 post free.
(By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)
"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer, Price 6 post free.
(By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)
"Chief Examination Drawing Cards." Price post free.

By the same author,

Engineers should note that this College is the only one in the West of Scotland conducted by scientifically trained Teachers

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BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow :—

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	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	„ 11	„ 14
Quarterly	„ 6	„ 7-8
Monthly	„ 2	„ 3

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

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Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., Chemists, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line steamer City of York, 4925 tons, Captain J. Black will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo and Mr Trott as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H M Cuthbush, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, 3557 tons, Captain A Arcuafat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain J T Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Aston, Dr deSouza, Mr Hussonbhai and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1358 tons, Captain C Morrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Rasheh via Karachi, with a general cargo, 23 cases opium, and Mr Lindsay, Mr Abraham, and deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In Stream.

H I M S Investigator ....Comdr Beauchamp .....Survey steamer
R I M S Dufferin .....Lt Comdr Shearme.....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Harlinge.....Comdr G A Rose.....R I Marine
R I M S Canning Lieut ...Comdr Morland.....R I Marine
R I M Minto .....Comdr Hand .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sheds	Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat.	Agents.
N	Nadori	1168	Mayhrd	Jeddah	16-9	B & I S N Co
C & R	Barra	2404	Daley	Aut and Ham	8-9	K N & Co
F	Caledonia	3857	Toogue	London	7-9	P & O Co
G	Nasrri	340	Newby	P Gulf	5-9	B & I S N Co
K	Islami	1095	Hughes	N B ports	N F	Bo & P S N Co
	Tientsin	2333	Carter	Maritime	15-9	Shah S S Co
N	Hampton	2887	Courtney	Phila'phia	6-9	R A Sharp and Sons
O	Ahmadi	1640	Brook's	Jeddah	7-9	B & I S N Co
Q	General	1481	Mehlbrad	Mauritius	10-9	A Strande

M W P D

Couriand	Ebrahim	N F	B S N Co
Puri	643 Fakeera	Viziadurg	6-9 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Chanda	3951 Tice	Antwerp	16-9 M m & Co
3 Baldoino	Fonseca	Gonoa	15-9 F B S N Co
5 Clydesdale	3565 Lundberg	Genoa	10-9 W A G & Co
6 Riojun Maru	2979 Iperuk	Kobe	15-9 K N Y Kaisha
8 &11 City of York	4925 Black	K'chi	6-9 K N & Co

M D D

Delta	4745 Daniel	Repairing	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Ville-de-la Ciotat s	Reinfat	Noumea July 25.
	Lhasa s	Hirst	Karachi Sept 3.
	Goalpara s	Morrison	Buarch Aug 23.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Gisela s	Guirgievich	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer City of York, Black for Karachi.
„ Dumra, Cuthbush for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Deo Baldnino for Genoa &c.
„ Riojun Maru for Kobe &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 31st instant.

The Clan Alpine left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Marmora arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

The Floria and Ruisattino Company's steamer Ischiavlad left Bombay on the 17th August arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 5th inst.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser arrived at Mombasa from Bombay this evening.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
31	Clan Urquhart	Liverpool
Sept. 3	Ayoca	London.
	Pundua	Calcutta.
	Rangata	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 5.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—6,400 cwts castorseed; 5,000 cwts mussoor, 400 cwts cottonseed, 1,205 cwts rapeseed. Ralli Bros; 15 cwts gum, T V and Godse Bros. 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co 2,490 cwts mowraseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barra s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 200 cwts gum, J Narbheram; 105 bales cottonfly, and 525 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Clydesdale s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,502 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts mowraseed and 500 cwts fennel seed Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Deo Balduino s—8,035 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Ville-de-la-Ciotat s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Riojun Maru s—230 bales twist, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 162 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,544 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, Tata and Co; 1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1,150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Riojun Maru s—1,050 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 200 bales twist, A E J Abraham; 350 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Riojun Maru s—400 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 131 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 600 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 800 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha, 1,000 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Riojun Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Riojun Maru s—500 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th August on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	200	....	700
Or per mile of Railway	29	12	....	41
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	2,820	1,018	5	3,843
Total for 7 weeks	3,320	1,218	5	4,543
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	326	163	....	471
Per mile of Ry. do	21	8	....	27
Total to corresponding date do.	3,168	1,119	14	4,288

Increase for the week..... Rs. 229
Do. to date..... „ 245

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 75, Hornby Road.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/16 ex	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	98	=	„
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104	=	— 1"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/16	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 3/16	=	— 1/16
2 months bonce	31 1/16	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	67 1-4	=	+ 1-2
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·18	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·47 1-4	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·83 1-4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	„
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3/8 „	=	— 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	2 5/8 „	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 „	=	„
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 „	=	„
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 3/4 „	=	„
7 day market loans	2 1/8 „	=	— 1/8
RAPESEED—			
Yellow Colza for Forward delivery	£1 1 2 S-O. done.		
Brown 48 S-O. done			
LINSEED—			
Linseed Bold 41 3/4 S-O. done.			

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	dull
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	7,000
Spot	5·36+5
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 13/16 —1/16
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	3,000
Futures closed	firm

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·96	4·94	
plus 12	plus 11	plus 11
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·98		5·07
plus 11	plus 12	plus 12
Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
5·02	5·03	5·06
plus 12	plus 11	plus 12

4 days { Receipts at U. S. Ports 33,000; Do. last year 85,000; Exports to Great Britain 12,000; Do. do. Continent 26,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9·20+10
Futures, month of Dec.	9·16+15
Do. month of March	9·38+16

* Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 5/16
Futures, month of Oct.	9·13+13
Do. month of Dec.	9·14+13
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4st Sept.

Cotton	2,089 bales.
Wheat	7,391 cwts.
Linseed	2,663 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,261 „
Gingellyseed	72 „
Poppyseed	1,419 „
Groundnuts	609 „
Castorseed	1,849 „
Rice	4,910 „
Myrabollams	464 „
Cottonseed	4,151 „
Mowraseed	580 „
Gram	1,109 „
Coowar	214 „
Maize	14 „

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

There was an unexpected spurt in the Liverpool futures market yesterday, the closing rates being 11 to 12 points up. The American markets re-opened after the Labor Day holidays and there was a rise of 15 to 16 points in futures in New York and of 13 points in New Orleans. Our Bombay market naturally responded and an advance of Rs. 3 to 4 in new crops was established. The rise in prices checked what little enquiry there was and we close this evening about Re. 1 lower than the opening rates to-day. We hear of little doing at Colaba.

Sterling exchange is steady and unchanged. Rupee paper is also steady at yesterday's rates. Mill shares are firm and advancing.

SHARES.

Petits	Rs.	3,710	Sept.
Davids	„	535	X. D. „
Jamsheds	„	235	X. D. „
Kohinoors	„	810	X. D. „
James Greaves	„	565	X. D.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	1s. 4 7/16d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	170 1/2
Marks 3 do.	do.	139 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days'	Sight	158
Shanghai 30 do.	do.	216
Japan 30 do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	...	97·7
1st Settlement. 1st October	...	97·9

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 9th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd do.	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	187
Do. fine	Dec.	„	185
Do. fine	Jan.	„	184
M G Dhamangaon fine	„	„	203
M G Nagpur fine	„	„	208
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„	185
M G K A fine	„	„	197
H G Bengals fully good	„	„	173
M G Broach good	Mar.	„	225
Do. do. fine	„	„	232

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... easier.
Estimated sales ..... 5,000 bales.
Imports ..... 5,000 „

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·95	4·93	4·93
—1	—1	—1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·94	4·96	4·98
—2	—2	—2
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
5·00	5·02	5·04
—2	—1	—1

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	dull
Good Bhowmuggur	....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	87 1/16 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-16
Bar Silver	31 3-16

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,475
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,424
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	Nil	35
Alliance Bank of Simla	13,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	218
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 12	Rs. 535
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	11,520	100	100	dvd Rs. 14	320
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10	33
Badham Pile	300	100	100	12 pr. ct.	138
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,200	2,500	1,500	dvd Rs. 180	3,950
Do. New issue	1,800	625	375	dvd Rs. 45	3,375
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.	43
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	300	300		725
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	Nil	140
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	12 pr. ct.	150
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	19
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	100
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	220 xd
Kurrachi Landing	500	500	200	20	125
Marchi abd Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	150
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil	52
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	8-1-4 pr. ct.	145
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8½ pr. ct.	54½
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000		435
Sounday and Co.	1,000	100	1,001		20
Treacher and Co.	2,000	100	500	35	840
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100	....	12 pr. ct.	264
Telephone Co.	13,000	25	25		14

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 12 1 2	340
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 13	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 125	1,075
Central India	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 75	2,150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,950
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	30	600 x.D.
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30	1,190
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	678
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	600	dvd Rs. 60	1,660
David Mills	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	535
Empress	2,100	500	500	30	370
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,425
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	800
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	30	600 x.D.
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,175
Imperial Cotton	900	500	1,000	15	302 x.D.
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 60	975
Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	250	dvd Rs. 60	1,050
James Greaves	1,300	500	1,000	30	565
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 10	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 60	580
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	Cl Rs. 50	650
Khandeish	750	1,000	108	dvd Rs. 50	900 xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	800
Kohinoor Mills	2,800	500	500	22	810 x.d.
Leopold	3,500	100	1,000	2	100
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50	700
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	3,693½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 225	3,715
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 150	2,900
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	260
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1,742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	1,050
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,055
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	1000
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
Shalapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	3,500 x.D.
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	10	[212½
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	15	218
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,410 x.D.
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 80	1,660
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 87	600
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	775

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	11,000	100	100	103 xd	101
Ahmedabad Prante Ry	4,000	500	500	12-8-0	630
Tapti Valley and Co	8,000	400	500	10	472½

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY in the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott and a common jury.

A DISHONEST MOONIM.

Lakhminarayen Damani, moonim to the Marwari firm of Sadashiv Ghambhirchand, was charged with defrauding his employers of three sums of money, in January and February last, and with falsifying the accounts in respect of them. Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, defended the accused.

Mr. Davar said the defalcations, which in the aggregate amounted to Rs. 56,000, were discovered at the time a new moonim and gumastha arrived in Bombay. Out of these Rs. 42,000 had been recovered, which included the three sums charged to the accused, namely Rs. 4,000; 2,000; and Rs. 4,200. But this was no defence in law; the balance remained to be recovered. Evidence in the case was called by Mr. Davar.

His lordship, in charging the jury, observed that as regarded the two items of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 4,200 there was no satisfactory evidence connecting the accused with the defalcations. For the misappropriation the prosecution evidence did not prove that accused had committed it. Referring to the remaining charge of Rs. 4,000, his lordship observed that it was true the item in the book relating to the amount appeared in the accused's handwriting but it would be for the jury to consider whether this fact and the evidence were sufficient to bring home the charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant against the accused.

The jury delivered a verdict of "not guilty" on all counts. The accused was discharged, and the Sessions were dissolved.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

29-05—Smetham H and N—Jacob Gool Mahomed and others vs Jacob Haji Essa and others—Maganlal J and G and S B and N and Mehta and D—Part heard.
For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's report.

684-02—Mansukhal J and R—Vallvahu widow vs Purshotum Visram Mowji—Dikshit D and S and Hiral and T

655-05—Thakurdas and Co Shaik Ismail bin Shaik vs Amirbibi widow another—S B and N and K B Mehta.
Long Causes.

810- 5—Unwalla and P—Kanyalal Salikram Kulvar vs Hiltal Sitall Kulvar—Jamsetjee and R—Parthsarel.

285-04—Wadia G and Co—Gowji Sakalchund and Co vs Runchordharsey—Little and Co

760-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ghotalal Mulchund and others vs Mulshankar Harkundas Bhat

566-04—M H Vakil (for pauper) Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Narrondas Ruttonsey and others—Craigu L and O, T D and Co

389-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Gowasji Bomonji Bomon Biliman vs Cassum Gulam Hoosen M J and G (For postponement)

336-03—Muljl and K—The New East India Press Co vs Kursondas Dharamsey and others—Craigi L and O and M J and H and L and Co and P R and K

152-05—Khanderao S and L—A J Souza vs D Gracious and other—M K and C

23-05—Thakindas and Co—Sheriffbai Hajee Dewjee and others vs Isajee Tajbhai—Ardeshir H D and Co.

1-05—Pestonjee R and K—Madanji Jootha vs Alli Mahomed Goolam Hoosein and others—Thakurdas and Co.

836-05—Wadia G and Co—Chamiralbhagubai and other vs Gajanand Shambhur Sadhalag—Chitnisand M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

321-06—Payne and Co—Limitri A Ichel Kartali vs Marli Dhar and another—Raghavaya B and N
Long Causes.

668-04—Payne and Co—Shaik—Rosa bin Khalifa vs Abdool Aziz bin Moosari—Edgelow G W and Co—Part heard.

321-05—Daphatary F and D Chunilal—Dharamdas Saranja vs. Gungaram Kalydas Bhacatia Monsukhlal J. and H—Part heard.

798-04—Ardeshir H D and Co. Cooverji Adarji and others vs. Sakechad widow and another Hiralal and T, & R and B. D. F. and D Part heard.

173-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohomed Begam and others vs Shaik Salam —hus Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V K J Billimoria.
For hearing objections on Commissioner's Report.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustom Ardaseer Cooper vs Moorarji Mohlanji—Sorabjee and J (objections.)

21-05—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohunji vs Dharamsi Shankerji and others—Little and Co
Long Causes.

515-05—Daphtary F and D—Chunilal Dharamdas Sarayn vs Nanabhai Bhaichand Raghavaya B and N.

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayek Waman Pranjpe and another—Edgelow G W and Co Mehta and S

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin Bifai and another Captain and V

620-03—Payne and Co—M L Brumming vs Manilal Premchund—Dikshit D and S

232-05—Hiralal and T—Gungabai widow vs Jivibai widow—Thakurdas and Co

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Noble

430-16198-05—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and anothers vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co (S C C Suith.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Commercial Cause.

391-06—Payne and Co—D B Lam and Co vs D Lukhminarayen and Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
Long Causes.

751-05—Ruchayaand J Bakeralla—Fayed Hassanally vs Sakinabai—Kanga and P—Part heard.
Commercial Causes.

481-06—Craigie L and S—F W Shaw and another vs Mahomedbhoy Nensee Khairaj and another—Dikshit D and S
Long Causes.

846-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Chamblisath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N

219-06—Payne and Co—Framjee Cawasjee Kavrana vs C Misquitte and—Mirza and M

265-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Daruwala and another vs Rutonjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co

267-06—Payne and Co—Shirinbai vs Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj—Thakurdas and Co.

561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheb Kri and others—Captain and V

763-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Velji-Khoda and other—Mehta and S

831-05—Pestonji B and K—Bhikhaji Pramji Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M R Vakil.

859-21210-05—Wadia G and Co—Jehangir Burjorjee Garda vs Ahmedbhai Habibhai—Thakurdas and Co

78-06—Payne and Co—Bhoota Lalla and another vs Shaik Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sullaman—Kanga and P.

151-03—Payne and Co—Kika Khemlal and another vs Rustomjee Ardasur Coogwer—Mulla and M

876-05—In person a pauper—Shaik Chand Shaikh Abba vs Abdool Hamel Mahomed Arab and others—In person.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th July, amounted to Rs. 3,186, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 267. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 14th of July were Rs. 6,486, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 196.

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INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE COWASJEE MERWANJEE.

Mr. Adasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE MIRZA ABDULLA HAMADANI.

Mr. Straugman, on behalf of the insolvent, appeared in support of the rule taken out by the insolvent, calling upon the petitioning creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication made on the 8th July last should not be set aside. Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, on behalf of the petitioning creditors, appeared to show cause against the rule. His lordship after hearing arguments, held that no allegation had been made in the petition, in the words of Section 9 of the Act, that the alleged acts of insolvency were done with the intention to defeat and delay the claims of the creditors. His lordship accordingly set aside the order of adjudication with costs.

RE BHOWANJEE JIVRAJ.

Mr. Jinnah, for the petitioning creditors, moved for adjudication of the above-named trader as an insolvent. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said that his client's petition was ready to be admitted. Mr. Jinnah asked for the costs of the application. His lordship allowed the petition to be admitted, and directed the costs of the petitioning creditors to be paid to him out of the funds in the hands of the Official Assignee, if any.

RE ABDUL HAJI ISMAIL.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE HARJIVAN JAGOO.

Mr. Bahadurji, for the Official Assignee, applied for a rule, under Section 26 of the Act, calling upon Vithaldas Dayal and Jamnadas Purshotum to show cause why they should not hand over the property received by them from the insolvent's moonim, and why the moonim should not be examined in the matter. His lordship granted the application.

RE ABBAS BIN HUSAIN.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Jinnah, for a creditor, opposed the application, saying that Mr. Justice Chandavarkar had dismissed the petition summarily. The insolvent seduced the wife of the creditor. A writ of habeas corpus was taken out against him; the girl was restored to her husband; and insolvent was ordered to pay the costs. Subsequently a claim for damages was instituted against the insolvent by the creditor, who obtained a decree with costs. Insolvent paid nothing thereon and filed his petition. His lordship rejected the insolvent's application.

RE MAYARAM LALBHOY.

Mr. Strangman, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be set aside. His lordship granted the application.

RE CURSETJI DADABHOY.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained one month's extension of the interim order.

RE ANANT BALKRISHNA PAI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Rustom Wadia, for a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that no new grounds had been shown for the present application, which had once been refused. His lordship rejected the present application.

RE RAMRAO BAPUJI.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was given the usual interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Ardasir Rustomjee Nataruralla and others; Pestonjee Cowasjee Surtee; Patrick Kinsley; Moreshwar Bapujee Gidh; Sumar Sajan Khatri; Keslarnath Badrinath; Thomas MacCarthey; Damoder Kuberdas Thucker and another; John De Souza; Dulabdas Cullianjee Jaffrawadi; Cowasjee Ruttanjee Todiwalla.

THE NAWAB'S "BOOTTIES."

IN the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, have disposed of the appeal of Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan, against whom a decree for Rs. 1,500 with costs had been obtained from the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar by Abdulabhoy Kekabhoy and others, trading as Readymoney and Company, Auctioneers, Messrs. Payne and Company were the attorneys for the Nawab, who was the appellant and defendant; Messrs Mulla and Mulla were attorneys for the plaintiffs and respondents. Mr. Justice Beaman, in the course of an elaborate judgment, stated his reasons for upsetting the findings of the Lower Court arrived at on the appreciation of evidence. Further evidence was recorded by the Court of Appeal. Among a number of reasons given by the learned Judge for differing from the view of evidence taken by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the following was one: If the plaintiffs believed their claim to be genuine, and supported by abundant evidence in their books, it was very strange that they should have, so soon after driving the defendant into the Courts, offered to accept Rs. 200; especially, since if the Court were to believe their accounts, they had already paid Rs. 1,500 to the owner of the "bootties," Chhagan; M

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°₀° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1906..

FROM WEST TO FAR EAST.

THE "Empress of Ireland," not a royal lady but a steamship of the Canadian-Pacific Line, which has just carried the mails for the Far East to Quebec, inaugurates the Western route from England to the Far East and is the pioneer steamer of the new mail service to Japan and China. The run to Quebec, 2,661 miles was accomplished in a little under six days and eight hours at the uniform rate of seventeen and a half knots, which will probably be improved upon for fear the New York liners, for the sake of advertisement, rush in and beat all records. That, however, matters little. What concerns the Far East is that it will receive its letters in roughly seven days' less time than heretofore, and by way of demonstrating the advantages of the shorter route this week's mail may reach Yokohama and Shanghai before last week's are delivered. The importance of the Suez Canal route has suffered a shock, and nothing short of a miracle will ever give back to East-and-by East route the mail-carrying trade to China and Japan. It is an important innovation signifying much, but not so much as to cause the Peninsular and Oriental Company to put its ships on the scrap-heap or even offer them for sale. It will never supersede the Eastern route for passengers to India or Australia and the tourist will only adopt it when pressed for time or as he does now when he desires to place a girdle round the earth in the fewest possible days. Government may adopt it for the despatch of troops to China, or naval reliefs for the ships on the Far Eastern stations, but only if the occasion is emergent, cheapness as a rule, being the first consideration with Government. Residents in the Far East, who are acquainted with Japan and do not wish to study her people any further than they have already compulsorily done, will find little attraction in going that way home, for the sea trip between Yokohama and Vancouver is painfully monotonous. A scamper across country from Vancourer to Quebec is trying to the nerves and the final steaming from Quebec to Liverpool, a horribly cold, rough and altogether disagreeable journey. In short, but for those voyagers who desire to visit Japan the route is one to be avoided.

Nothing can exceed the charms of a trip by the old route. The traveller who books his passage in Cornhill and boards the steamer at Tilbury sees the best parts of the world before he completes the voyage. He skirts the English South Coast than which there is nothing more beautiful in creation. He crosses the Bay and sees the lights and coast of France. He is within sight of the Spanish and Portuguese coasts and can see all that there is to see of Gibraltar. Then, after a delightfully interesting steam to Marseilles, he sees Corsica and Sardinia, Sicily and the toe of Italy and gets a refreshing blow off Crete before reaching the marvellous Canal which M. de Lesseps made. The weird scenery and instructive atmosphere of the Red Sea are crowned by the sight of Aden and its wondrous tanks. And then we go across a usually glassy sea and count country craft, porpoises and flying fishes until the soft brown haze, away ahead of us, announces the proximity of Bombay the Beautiful. This wondrous land of ours would hold any but an American spell-bound for as long as he liked to stay. When tired of the peace and tranquility of Bombay, the traveller may gaze upon the calmer beauties of Agra and Lucknow and of Southern India, if he chooses, before seeking a little diversion in the Ireland of the Eastern Presidency, where there may be as many wigs on the green in as few minutes as was ever the case at Donnybrook. If the tourist, by the other route, might have a glimpse of the prevalent jollities at Cuba and any other of the republics of Central and South America where the smallness of area is compensated for by the unpacific activity of their inhabitants, we might fear the fate of the old route and beg the traveller to keep his face perpetually towards the East. After an experimental trip or two, he will soon tire of the perpetual big tree and deep canyon on and the long stretch of corn and cotton fields, and long for the variety of colour and scenery and odour, which Mr. Kipling calls "spicy smells" and he will come east by east again instead of east by west. He will go on from Bombay or Calcutta to Ceylon, and to Burma, to Singapore and Siam, then Hongkong and Shanghai, Yokohama and Tokio and so home once by the Canadian-Pacific; once again by the Trans-Siberian Railway and then for ever more by the old route, to the west by the west; to the east by the east.

If it is to be a trip to Japan for Japan's sake alone, the traveller had better take the shortest route and get as much of Japan as his heart desires. He will "enter the New World by its grandest gateway the most picturesque city of the Continent," as the Tourist's Guide assures him and will get a bird's-eye-view of the Continent, as he crosses it. "There is a new object lesson in geology and botany to be studied thrgh the car windows each day and much of ethnology as well," but at sixty miles an hour we guess it will not be possible to collect specimens, or employ either hammer or microscope. However, the attractions are countless even if somewhat ephemeral. At first the train races through a half-covered glacier garden, and the marks of the great ice sheet, that ground down the Laurentine slopes, are so plain that one expects some next turn to show a rumpled ice stream, pouring through a ravine rather than another lake encircled by a forest. But whatever was expected is all the same, for the view ranges out over that inland sea, Lake Superior, "Brother of the Ocean," whose nothern shore is "the paradise of sportsmen and anglers, and one glimpses lakes clear, white streams and rushing rivers whose names are synonymous for trout—six-pounders too. As the train fills with other trans-Pacific voyagers, eac tourist is convinced that all the world is bound for Japan and that his particular party is but a fraction of some great excursion." This may commend itself as desirable to the American tourist, but it is the last thing in the world to attract jaded Anglo-Indian who desires rest and relaxation and would much rather be far from the maddening crowd than in the midst of it." Though the route by the West has many attractions, once seen the desire to see them again will never come. There are some travellers who would take the route merely for the curiosity of gaining a day, of finding two Sundays in one week, or on the other way round of going to bed on Monday and waking up to find it already Wednesday morning. But the quaintness of Antipodes Day would scarcely conpensate one for the hurry and bustle of a journey the wrong way round. We must stick to the old route with its delightful calling places, for the charms of a trip on the well-found steamers which come East by way of the East cannot easily be improved upon. The old way in this case is undoubtedly the best.

GLASS MAKING IN INDIA. RECENTLY some prominence was given to the subject of glass-making in India in the columns of the *Indian Trade Journal* and Mr. S. M. Shafi, having made a special study of the manufacture of glass, writes to our Madras contemporary on the subject. The great drawback to progress in the industry in this country is that the supply of labour is not only inadequate but is altogether unsuitable. For glass-blowing highly skilled labour is essential. Mr. Shafi, however, does not attribute the failure of previous attempts to this alone. Formerly, he holds, glass factories have been started on too ambitious a scale and he entirely disagrees that Indian labour is insufficient in quantity or quality. Bombay owes much of its prosperity to the teaching given by Lancashire Mill operatives but Austrian glass experts, imported for the purpose of establishing and teaching the glass industry, behaved differently. What they did in India is not an isolated instance. The case is pointed out of similar behaviour in Japan where the Government, at great expense, set up a factory and continued working till the Austrian experts had earned enough to retire comfortably, when they simply stopped work and left the country leaving practically no knowledge of their craft behind them. Subsequently private enterprise successfully restarted the factory, and Mr. Shafi holds that a general success can be secured in India if the factories be run on proper lines. It is not, he says, a mere question of unskilful labour or jealously, though this view is entitled to great weight, but the disadvantages of locality, cost of raw material and coal, want of capital, co-operation, sympathy and local knowledge, and moreover, want of judgment on the part of the organizers and managers. And he predicts that under old conditions not fives, but thousands of factories must fail. Unfortunately he is not so definite in his instructions as to what to do to ensure success. But, as far as he goes in this direction, he suggests small factories started at the proper places—their names, even districts, have been omitted—with proper raw materials and under proper management. These would seem to be essential in any undertaking and their enumeration is in no way convincing that up to the present the labour supply has not been suitable. At the same time the teachers have been unsuitable, and considering the large demand in India for good bottles at proper prices, there is no reason why other attempts on more business-like lines should not meet with better success.

HOSPITALS IN BOMBAY. THERE are few who will care to wade through the enormous mass of figures which form the annual report for Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency for last year. Reduced to more intelligible form than the records of contributions, various forms of diet and other expediture, it is to be seen that at the last day of 1904 there were 662 institutions open, while the next year ended with 675 institutions, twenty-nine having been opened and sixteen closed. All of these, it would seem, worked hard during the year, for 21,76,392 patients were treated, an increase of about forty thousand on the previous year. Malaria shows a great decline in the number of patients, while cholera was less prevalent, but all other complaints claimed more sufferers. There was a slight increase of sickness amongst Europeans. Of the total patients treated throughout the Presidency 64·5 per cent. were Hindus, 28·6 Mussalmans, 0·7 Europeans and Eurasians and 6·2 of other castes, the Hindus thus showing a slight decrease. The performing of operations is on the increase, the total number in the year being 82,113 on 80,740 patients and in this connection Surgeon-General Greany remarks "In all the large hospitals in Bombay City and in some of those in the mofussil much has been done to bring them up to date, and operation rooms have been improved and provided with impermeable floors, etc., and with aseptic instruments, furniture and fixtures, but still there are a number in the mofussil wanting in this respect. It is, in my opinion, very necessary that all Government institutions should be brought up to the same standard and the danger of septic contamination prevented or minimised. Otherwise many sufferers are likely to be debarred from the benefits of those operations, whose performance the introduction of aseptic principle alone has rendered possible." One has not to look back very far to the time when an operation in India was looked upon as something akin to madness if it could be performed in England. Times have changed, however, and much of the danger, that was put down to climate, is now non-existent because of the pains taken to secure aseptic surroundings. The abandonment of antiseptic principles in England, for primary operations and the adoption of aseptic principles is comparatively modern and it is hardly to be expected that India can adopt, altogether, that which has taken many years to become general in England. But, to-day, the Hospital medical staffs in India are as proud of their new cornerless, dust-proof theatres and sterilising appliances as any London staff, while their assistants, the nurses, are trained by themselves and if they ever have cause for complaint it lies near at home. Every year sees improvements in the practice of medical and surgical science in India and General Greany's appeal for more modern methods in mofussil hospitals and dispensaries is one which should not be accorded a meagre response.

MEMOIRS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. SINCE serious efforts have been made to conserve the forests of India it has been found that man is not the only animal whose depredations have to be guarded against. There are other enemies of the trees, more difficult to deal with than the mofussil stick gatherers. The numerous insects that prey upon the giants of the forest are being found out, and measures taken to furstrate their tricks. One of the cleverest of these insects is the Singhbum Sal Borer, a beetle of formidable aspect, and he is the subject of an interesting little green-backed brochure by Mr. E. P. Stebbing, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Forest Zoologist to the Government of India. The Sal Borer's depredations amongst the almost virgin forests of the Singhbum district of Chota Nagpur were discovered during the sleeper-cutting operations there, many of the trees being so densely enchannelled by the insect that sleepers from them were rejected as unfit for use. Mr. Stebbing accompanies his little history of the insect with some excellent photos and drawings, and gives some hints as to how the operations of the insect can be prevented. Mr. C. A. Barber, M. A., F. L. S., Government Botanist of Madras, sends along a brochure giving an account of studies in Root-Parasitism, showing an expenditure of labour in the effort to locate the parasites preying upon sandal trees. Another little booklet just issued is by Mr. E. F. Butler, M.B., F.L.S., Indian Mycologist, and Mr. J. M. Hayman, dealing somewhat exhaustively with Indian wheat rusts, and accompanied by some exquisitely lithographed drawings in colours. Mr. Butler is also responsible for an account of the Fungus diseases of sugarcane in Bengal, also illustrated by diagrams delicately drawn and lithographed. This little work, which is priced at Rs. 3, and is printed by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., of Calcutta, should prove of great utility to all who are interested in the sugar growing industry in India.

THE death is reported of Lieutenant Banks, 78th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Neemuch on the 4th of September from cholera.

THE Quetta Horse Fair and Agricultural Show has been postponed to the 10th of October and the three following days.

IT has been decided that the qualification of Lower Standard in Hindustani will be required in future for the appointment of Superintendent of Gymnasia.

THE troops to be concentrated at Agra for the manœuvres will number approximately about 30,000 men and will probably be drawn mainly, if not entirely, from the Meerut and Lucknow Divisions. They will in all probability march to the rendezvous.

NEW Yorkers think that there is too much ballooning in their city. They say there is no reason why a man who has a balloon should be allowed to drag clothes off roof-drying grounds and ruin roof gardens. What was once looked upon as scientific pursuit has now become a nuisance.

THERE is no pleasing the picture post card collectors. Some eighteen months ago they brought pressure to bear on the Victorian Postmaster-General to secure that postal date stamps were not banged into the picture side of their cards. Instructions were sent out, and now letter sorters are specially careful not to damage the pretty pictures on the cards. Quite recently, however, some of the cult desired permission to place postage stamps on the picture side of the cards, so as to give the latter an extra collection value; quite apart from the fact that to grant the request would violate the regulations and hamper letter sorting.

THE Chief Justice of New South Wales, Sir Frederick M. Darley, had a sensational experience while travelling in a train on the 8th ultimo near Sydney. Sir Frederick Darley was on his customary week-end trip to his mountain residence at Katoomba, and was seated alone in an "engaged" compartment. When running between Springwood and Lawson, Sir Frederick Darley leaned forward in his seat to peer out of the window. As he did so a crash of glass and a noise of a bullet, sounded within a few inches of his head. The occurrence was not noticed by any of the other passengers, no discharge of fire-arms having been heard. On the arrival of the train at Katoomba Sir Frederick Darley reported the occurrence to the police, and investigations were made. No trace of a bullet could be found. It probably passed out at the other window, which was open. Up to the present the police have not been able to discover any explanation of the happening. Sir Frederick Darley has been freely congratulated on his narrow escape.

SENATOR DAVID, a leading Liberal of Montreal, has published a reply to a letter written by Professor Goldwin Smith in a Loudon newspaper in which he asserted that the French-Canadians did not share British dreams and were opposed to the despatch of a Canadian contingent to the South African war. Mr. David declares that any opposition there may have been to the despatch of this contingent was due to the unwise appeals of a few eloquent men, but that subsequently the French-Canadians shared in the general enthusiasm. "I am convinced" Mr. David continues, "that were a vote to be taken among the French in Quebec they would overwhelming pronounce in favour of the maintenance of the British connection. I do not think even that they prefer to live under the Protectorate of France, their Motherland. I am also convinced that once the matter was reasonably explained they would not object to send contingents to assist British troops in imperial wars. French Canadians are imperialists in that they form part of the empire, in which they evince a pardonable pride. They think imperially because they prefer to live and prosper under the Union Jack."

THE last relic of Turkish rule in Hungary was the island of Ada-Kaneh, situated a few miles below Orsova, on the Danube. This island was conquered by Austro-Hungarian troops in 1716, reconquered by the Turks in 1739, and remained under Turkish rule till 1878, when by the Treaty of Berlin it reverted to Hungary. The inhabitants remained, however, entirely Turkish, and their political status was never defined. For some time past their growing poverty has compelled them to emigrate, and a large party left recently to settle on land given them by the Sultan. Recording this interesting event the "Morning Post" dwells on the romantic past of the Turkish settlement in Hungary, and adds :—"The picturesque days are past, however, with the prosaic efficiency of the Customs services on either bank of the Danube, and though romance lingers still in this south-eastern corner of Europe, it is becoming more and more the scene not of heroic and picturesque adventure, but of the hard and keen economic struggle, the battle waged with pens and ink and tariffs. Therefore only a few hundred Turks remain on the island, where it is to be hoped some Hungarain Society for the Preservation of Historic Monuments will intervene to save them from complete annihilation. We should be sorry to see a soda-water factory on Ada-Kaneh, with flaring posters like those which a few years ago greeted the traveller in the island sea of Japan and shocked him so much the more because he felt he had himself debauched those who set them up. Ada-Kaneh is a pleasure resort within easy reach of Orsova and Belgrade, on one of the main lines to Bucharest or Constantinople. The traveller who passes it on his way down the great river might well pause a moment to think of the mighty drama in which it has not inconsiderable part and to cast a curious glance at this last outpost of the Turks in the basin of the Danube, whence once they carried far and wide, to the walls of Vienna itself."

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME.

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

CHAPTER VIII.

MISS MENDOZA.

"What are you doing here, Fred ?"

"Nothing," said Fred. "Mind your own business."

"I am minding Roland's, which is mine and yours also. This is where Rebecca Mendoza lives. Why are you visiting at her house ?"

"Not to see her," said Fred sulkily, "for she isn't at home."

"Then you know her ?"

"I don't know Rebecca Mendoza," said Fred crossly, "good-bye."

"One moment, Fred. Were you at Bittern on the night of the eighth ?"

"Yes—I—I—yes, I was. Good-bye," and before Jack could put another question he was off down the street, and had slipped into the cab which Werner had just discharged.

"That's a lie," said Werner, just as though Fred had been present. There was no doubt in his mind but that Fred knew Rebecca, and knew also that she was in possession of the bill. Probably he had come to the Maida Vale house to learn her whereabouts that he might procure the evidence of his rascality from her. Also, from the way in which Fred mumbled and coloured, Jack was certain that he had been in Town on the night of the murder, and perhaps at the office of Tawse. Mallett apparently had seen—as he thought, Roland Carve: but as Roland had been with his mother at Marlow, and Fred closely resembled him, it was likely that the younger brother had been mistaken for the elder. The question was where had Mallett seen Fred on that night ? And Jack also wondered how Mallett came to be so conversant with Roland's movements during his fortnight's absence from town. "I daresay Mallett could solve the whole mystery," murmured Werner as he rang the bell.

Miss Mendoza was within, said a smart maid, and she accepted Werner's card. After a time she returned, and asked him to walk in. As Jack did so, he cast a look of surprise at the luxurious surroundings of the hall. It was furnished on quite a palatial scale, and the large room into which he was shown also presented a brilliant and costly appearance. Whatever might have been the reason for Rebecca murdering her uncle, it certainly was not a want of money, for her home, or rather the home of her cousin, Miss Mendoza, was gorgeously fitted up.

In a few minutes Jack found himself bowing before a small, black eyed old lady, who rose with the assistance of a crutch-handled cane to receive him. She looked like a wicked old fairy, and had a pronouncedly Jewish look. Also her dress was of vivid red, and she wore many jewels set with rubies. Werner calculated that she had quite a fortune on her person, and the glowing colour of her dress and the gems with which she was bedecked contrasted curiously with her yellow face and white hair, and lean looks. When Werner entered she was playing a game of patience, the cards being spread out on a small ivory inlaid table at her sharp elbow. At least, Jack thought that the cards were laid out for some such game in the swift glance he took at their order. But Miss Mendoza, who appeared to be desperately sharp, gave him no time to examine his surroundings.

"Well, sir ?" she asked, with her large black eyes on his face, and pointing to a low chair near at hand.

"I have come to see you on business, Miss Mendoza," said Jack, feeling rather embarrassed by her abrupt manner.

"What sort of business ?"

"Connected with the murder."

"I know nothing about it."

Jack swung his hat between his legs. "You had Mr. Fred Carver here a few minutes ago ?" he remarked calmly.

"Yes. He paid me a visit."

"Will you tell me what his business was ?"

"I will not."

"I think I can guess what it was," said Jack, growing angry at the short replies, and the embarrassing way in which she kept her eyes on his face.

"Indeed," said Miss Mendoza, fingering the cards, "and your business ?"

"I have explained. I want to know your niece's whereabouts."

"My cousin," explained the old lady. "Rebecca Mendoza is my cousin."

"Do you know where she is ?"

"I do not. Is that all you have to say ?"

"That is all," said Werner, using her own weapons. "Good day," and he made for the door.

A gleam of approval flitted across the impassive yellow face of the old woman, and she thumped on the carpet with her crutch. "Come back, Mr. Werner," said she, refreshing her memory with a glance at his card.

Chuckling at the success of his last move, Werner returned to his seat. "I am at your disposal, Miss Mendoza."

"Thank you," said she, and cast a look at the playing cards. Then she ran a lean finger over one or two, cast another look at Werner, and murmured something to herself, the meaning of which he did not catch.

"You play patience, I see," remarked Werner genially.

"I do not," snapped the old dame, with her eyes still wandering between her visitor and the cards.

"Oh," Jack looked also at the set-out of painted paste-board, "you are reading a fortune."

"I am." Miss Mendoza ticked off another three or four cards, and again looked at Jack. "A fair man, a darkman, several knaves, and a marriage with a death that brings it about. Danger from water, a red rascal and a connection who makes trouble." She stopped and turned to Jack. "What do you make of that, Mr. Werner ?"

"Do you wish me to interpret ?" he asked, standing over the table, and resolved to turn her freakish behaviour to account.

"I do," she retorted tartly, and eyed him steadily, "if you can."

"The fair man," pronounced Werner solemnly, "is Fred Carver, who has just been to see you: the dark man is myself. Several knaves—hum—I can supply at least a dozen. A marriage with a death which brings it about—"

"Aha !" exclaimed Miss Mendoza, "how do you interpret that ?"

"Tawse is dead, leaving money to Sir Athelstan Wallace. He will probably marry now he is rich."

"Whom will he marry ?" asked Miss Mendoza abruptly.

Jack was thinking of Harriet Lizard, the governess, and Sir Athelstan's admiration for her, of which he had been informed by Roland. But he did not intend to tell this to the sharp eyed woman before him. It was as well to be as reticent as the lady herself. "I can't say who he'll marry," said Jack politely; "probably a woman."

"I never thought he would marry a man," said the other shrugging; "and the danger by water; the red rascal ?"

"If I meet Fred Carver by the Thames, I shall probably chuck him in as his moral character needs washing. The red rascal is Mrs. Zeal, a caretaker of Rochester House, who has hair like carrots, and the connection who causes trouble is your cousin Rebecca."

"Ass !" said Miss Mendoza, sweeping the cards into a heap, "you talk rubbish."

"Of course. All fortune telling is rubbish," said he coolly.

Miss Mendoza looked at him steadily, and the glimmer of a smile parted her thin lips. Then she frankly extended a hand laden with costly rings to her visitor. "Mr. Werner," said she in a thin, high voice, which rang like steel on steel. "I thought you were a fool. I now see that there is wisdom under that smooth black hair of yours."

"Thanks," said Jack, laughing, "then you trust me."

"Aha," said Miss Mendoza, desperately sharply, "I don't say that. You believe Rebecca to be guilty ?"

"If your cousin went to the theatre in a purple cloak trimmed with steel beads, I do."

At this observation the sharp face of Miss Mendoza expressed genuine surprise. "Rebecca detested purple, and never wore a dress or a cloak of such a colour," said she. "Why do you make that remark ?"

Werner wasted no time, but explained and illustrated his meaning by pressing the scrap of trimming into Miss Mendoza's lean hand. "The woman who killed Tawse wore a cloak of that colour."

"Why a cloak ?"

"Because that is not the sort of trimming used for a dress."

The old lady laughed. "Sharp ! Sharp !" said she nodding. "You know more of our sex than is good for you, Mr. Werner."

"To my cost," lamented Jack.

The old dame looked at him with a twinkling eye, then suddenly becoming serious, began to speak without reference to his speech. "I never could stand Tawse," she announced harshly, "he was a skin-flint, and only half a Jew, which is worse than a whole one. I am a true daughter of Jacob myself," she added, drawing herself up with pride, "and my pedigree is a long one. Rebecca was also half a Jewish maid, as Tawse was but half a Jewish man. A relative of mine married Tawse—Henry Tawse, who was a Gentile, and a blackguard. He sent his son Jacob to Harrow, and left him much money. Then the Hebrew blood came out in Jacob taking to money-lending. Rebecca was his niece, as Jacob's sister married my cousin, Israel Mendoza. Rebecca's parents died leaving her very badly off, and I kept her here."

"You like Rebecca ?" asked Werner, taking all this in eagerly.

"I do," said Miss Mendoza sharply. "She was, and is, a good girl, and not the kind of person to kill anyone, much less a relative. It is true that Jacob intended to leave her his money, seeing that she was the only child of his late sister, but he and Rebecca quarrelled."

"About what ?" said Jack quickly.

Miss Mendoza looked troubled. "I really cannot say," said she in a low voice." I could never get the truth from Rebecca. But they did quarrel, and she never went near her uncle for months. Then Tawse wrote and told me that he had made a will in favour of his old school-fellow, Sir Athelstan Wallace, so that Rebecca should be punished for her quarrelling with him."

"What did Rebecca say ?"

"She simply laughed, and said that Jacob had a right to dispose of his money as he liked. That was a month before the death of Jacob. Then Rebecca arranged to dine with a friend, and go to the Piccadilly Theatre on the eighth of November."

"What was the friend's name ?" demanded Jack, whipping out his book.

"Harriet Lizard," said Miss Mendoza, after a pause.

(To be Continued).

JAPAN IN COREA.

An Interview with Marquis Ito.

RETURNING to the Far East after an absence of several years, writes a correspondent of the *North China Daily News*, I found while passing through Japan that I might get more quickly to Tientsin, where I intend settling down as a merchant, by taking one of the daily boats to Shimonoseki, Fusan and Seoul. The railway connections recently established through Corea and Manchuria made it possible for me to see those countries where such tremendous changes have taken place within the past ten or twelve years. It was a good opportunity of obtaining a more intimate acquaintance with the general trade conditions of these countries, whose share in the volume of Far Eastern commerce will in the future be considerable. I was deeply impressed with the coming importance of the "Land of Morning Calm" as the result of an interview I was granted with Marquis Ito, the iron-handed Japanese Governor of Corea, whose plenipotentiary powers have been delegated to him direct by the Mikado himself, and who is quite independent of the Japanese parliament. Marquis Ito frankly avers that, so far as the political policy of Corea is concerned, he will brook no interference. He has full confidence in the steady amelioration of Corean economic conditions, and when the country is able to govern itself, it will be at liberty to have an independent policy of its own with regard to the administration of its agricultural, financial and commercial resources. For the time being, however, Japan has been unable to find anything worthy of the name of governmental administration and has had to build one up.

The Marquis informed me that on his arrival in Corea he found an appalling absence of records, and one of Japan's hardest tasks now is to find out who among numerous European, American and Japanese claimants, are entitled to the various concessions they state that they have obtained from the late Corean Government. As a matter of fact, a concession was frequently granted by an official for a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, and no record thereof can anywhere be found.

Marquis Ito's first great task was to control his own nationals. Where before there were but few Japanese, now thousands arrived weekly. These newcomers behaved in a most oppressive way towards the Coreans and gained a bad reputation for all Japanese. Marquis Ito considers he has entirely remedied this. For this reason there will doubtless be a stronger assimilation and a better feeling between the two peoples. To the, approximately, ten million Coreans there are only some 70,000 Japanese, exclusive of the 30,000 soldiers at present stationed in the country. The strongest Japanese stronghold is Fusan, where now one may walk through the streets and encounter scarcely any Coreans. The number of Japanese there is about 17,000. At Chemulpo the two races are fairly evenly divided—15,000 Coreans, 14,000 Japanese; it might be mentioned that here there are only some four score of whites. In Seoul the number of Japanese is 10,000, in Wonsan 4,000, in Mokpo 2,000.

The Emperor of Corea lives within his new palace grounds in even greater retirement than formerly, guarded by a strong force of native police and military guards. He has three Japanese advisers —Mr. Kato, who has now been attached to the Corean court for some ten years; Mr. Megatta, who has supplanted Sir J. McLeavy Brown as Director-General of the Corean Customs and financial adviser to the Emperor; and Colonel Noza, who acts as military adviser. The Coreans still have their standing army of about 10,000 men; among these are only eight Japanese instructors. In view of the increasingly large Japanese population in the various towns there is a certain percentage of Japanese officials among the Corean police force.

The mission of Marquis Ito is rendered all the more difficult by the hitherto almost complete seclusion from the outer world of the Coreans, whose aloofness has only been excelled by the Tibetans. This excessive insularity naturally aggravates their rooted aversion from all reform.

Speaking with the Marquis, one is impressed by his strong will power and energy and one cannot but feel that these two qualities in the Governor will go a long way in elevating the Coreans. The soil of Corea has, as yet, been scarcely at all cultivated and will, when properly worked, enrich the people and bring their country to the force in the commercial and industrial world. The old Marquis expresses an earnest hope that this result will be consummated within his own life-time.

Captain C. Rose, of the German Legation Guard at Peking, was present with me at the interview and was deeply impressed with Marquis Ito's affecting words. Mr. M. Zumoto, an old friend of mine in New York, formerly private secretary to the Marquis and now residing in the Corean capital, was also present.

Marquis Ito has under him several high Japanese officials, among whom Mr. S. Tsuruhara, director of the Tokanfu, or General Residency, is the most important. There is also a Secretary for Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, an Inspector-General of Police, and numerous other functionaries. Their bureaux are for the present in the old Corean Foreign Office which, as such, was abolished on the establishment of the Japanese protectorate. When the new Japanese administrative quarters are built, they will move into these larger and more roomy buildings.

Japan has already done much to ameliorate the financial position of Corea. Baron Shibusawa, the well-known Japanese financier and president of the Dai Ichi Ginko (First Bank of Japan), has done much to regulate the paper currency of Corea. It is undeniable that Japan will derive great benefits from Corea in return for her work in that country, but European and American merchants should also have a share in the profits accruing from its progress and prosperity.

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THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

CONFERENCE OF THE BISHOPS.

Loyalty to the Pope's Encyclical.

ANTAGONISM TO THE SEPARATION LAW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The French Bishops have telegraphed to the Pope, expressing their gratitude for his Encyclical and promising obedience in spite of perils and trials.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Soldiers as Terrorists.

TO EXTERMINATE AUTHORITY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 4.

News from Odessa states that a Military Terrorist organisation has been discovered, aiming at the extermination of all authorities and to co operate with the Revolutionaries.

Fourteen officers have been arrested.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Rearrangement of Admirals.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The *Daily News* announces that Lord Charles Beresford will assume command of the Channel Fleet in March next.

It is officially announced that Rear-Admiral Barry succeeds Admiral Lambton in command of the Third Cruiser Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Robinson has been appointed Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard and Captain Callaghan becomes a Rear-Admiral in the Channel Fleet.

LAUNCH OF A BATTLESHIP.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

The Battleship "Lord Nelson" was launched at Yarrow to-day.

[It was well-known that Rear-Admiral Sir Henry D. Barry—who is the only Dreadnought knight—would succeed the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton as Commander of the Third Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean, when the former Captain of the 'Powerful' should relinquish that position. Sir Henry is still remembered as a former Director of Ordnance and Torpedoes at the Admiralty, but his most enduring claim to fame will be that he was Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard during the construction of the battleship Dreadnought in a matter of about a year. In October last the vessel was laid down, and now, though she displaces 17,900 tons of water, she is almost ready for commissioning having practically all her guns, engines, and armour in place. This beats all previous ship-building records, and no little credit is due to the Admiral whom the King knighted on the occasion of the launch for the result, for a great deal depends on the superintendent.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HARVARD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

Odds Favour Cambridge.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

Immense interest is being taken in the Boat Race from Putney to Mortlake, which takes place on the 8th instant, between Cambridge and Harvard Universities. Both crews have done splendid times in the trials.

The betting is 11 to 10 on Cambridge.

MR. HALDANE AT BERLIN.

Lunches with the Kaiser.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

Mr. Haldane had lunch with the Kaiser to-day and subsequently had a lengthy interview with the German Foreign Minister.

THE NEW SERVICE TO CHINA.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The "Empress of China" has left Vancouver at her schedule time.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Larger Service Intended.

£1,000,000 NEW CAPITAL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The Hamburg-America Line announces the intention of issuing £1,000,000 sterling more capital to build ships and improve their services.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Accused Sentenced to Ten Years' Transportation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 5.

A daring and an apparently organised attempt to cause injury to Inspector Anwar Ali of the Criminal Investigation Department, Allahabad, was made on the night of the 7th of August last. The Inspector who was formerly the Kotwal of Allahabad and is now on special duty in the above department occupies a house in the City and, on the night in question, was sleeping in one of the rooms, while his Orderly Abid Ali occupied a *charpoy* placed at the entrance into the house. About 1 o'clock the orderly was awakened by some one attempting to cross over his *charpoy*. He immediately jumped out of his bed and seized the intruder who shouted to his accomplices to run away as he was caught. At this juncture Muunna, the punkah coolie, employed by the Inspector, was seen to rush forward with a sword and cut at the Orderly's head and arms, inflicting some severe injuries. Naturally the Orderly let go his hold, and the man he had caught ran away, as also the punkah coolie and others. An alarm was raised, but pursuit proved futile, for all escaped with the exception of the punkah coolie. It is believed that more than one person had entered the Inspector's house that night with the intention of killing him owing to enmity, the punkah coolie having been found by the Inspector implicated in a recent case which he investigated. Hence the punkah coolie helped the conspirators in gaining admission into the Inspector's house.

The punkah coolie was charged before the Sessions Judge with causing grievous hurt to the Orderly with a dangerous weapon and sentenced on Tuesday to transportation for ten years.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 5.

There have been numerous cases of cholera in Madras city recently. Now the disease is officially declared to be epidemic.

AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

BENGALI AGITATORS CALL FOR ANOTHER MUTINY.

An Extraordinary Seditious Society.

"DRIVE OUT THE SAHIBS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER, 5.

The *Englishman* says that a secret society, the outcome, undoubtedly, of racial hatred, fermented by the boycott agitators has been recently formed in Chinsurah, with branches in other towns. The society is styled "Golden Bengal" and its views are best expressed in the document to which the members have to put their names. A translation of the document is to the effect that fifty-thousand people are required to die; that there is no good in crying any more; that the only thing is to give their very heart's blood and that the members should promise to break the necks of the *feringhi*, the "Babu Birds" tearing them into pieces and throwing them into the water of the Ganges. Until this be done, they cannot see their interests looked after. Men of all races and creeds, who think it glory to style themselves "Sons of Bengal" are invited to assemble together to show the world what they can do, and to give their lives for Bengal. They say that if they make their hearts strong a crore of people will stand by them, and that the guns, bullets and bayonets of the *feringhis* will disappear. What could be happier, they proclaim, than death like this, by which they will gain everlasting bliss. They should show, the document goes on to say, that they are true sons of Bengal and men who are ready to die. They should assemble and with loud cries beat the Sahibs and drive them away, and govern their own country.

An appeal is also made to the fanaticism of the fakeers to excite people. The document, in conclusion, states that whoever is unwilling or afraid to come to such an assembly or who works against it should be dealt with severely.

CARABINIERS' FAREWELL PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 5.

Last night, at the United Service Club, the Carabiniers gave a brilliant farewell quadrille party. Nearly 200 guests assembled, and the arrangements made were admirable. The British Resident and Mrs. Fraser were present. The dance music was supplied by the String Band of the Carabiniers, who were placed in the Musicians' Gallery. During supper the Band of the 77th Moplahs played a selection outside. The party broke up in the small hours of the morning, after taking care that "Auld Lang Syne" should form a prominent item in the Programme of Events.

THE JAMALPUR STRIKE.

A Satisfactory Conclusion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 5.

Telegraphic information from Jamalpur states that it would seem that the dispute between the workmen and the Railway officials is at an end. Hand bills, in several languages, were issued on Thursday inviting the men to return to work. No conditions are laid down, but the usual workmen's train will be run out to bring the men in; and as they were only awaiting for this opportunity, they will be glad to avail themselves of it.

The shooting case has been dropped for want of evidence. There is a great sense of relief all over the station.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Parade and Manœuvre Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 5.

It is understood that troops for the Manœuvres and Parade at Agra during the Amir's visit will be drawn mainly from the Lucknow and Meerut divisions with a possible contingent from Umballa.

LORD KITCHENER'S AUTUMN TOUR.

Probable Visit to Nepal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 5.

Lord Kitchener may possibly pay a short visit to Nepal in November after leaving Simla for his usual autumn tour. It will be remembered that the probability of this visit was foreshadowed by the Nepalese paper some time ago.

HUGE CONFLAGRATION IN COLOMBO HARBOUR.

Explosion of a Petroleum Tank.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 5.

An immense conflagration occurred to-day following an explosion at the petroleum tank of Messrs. Delmege Forsyth and Co. Kochchikade, Colombo harbour. The cause continues to be a mystery. The fire still rages, but no danger is anticipated to the neighbourhood. The tank had 4,800 gallons; the depth of the oil was fourteen feet. A picquet from the Worcesters did service checking the crowd, but the Fire Brigade was unable to cope with the flames, Sir Alexander Ashmore, Lieutenant Governor, was amongst the spectators.

SANITATION IN SINGAPORE.

Commissioner Returns to Colombo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 5.

Professor W. J. Simpson, editor of the "Journal of Tropical Medicine" arrived by the P. and O. steamer "Delhi" to-day having completed his commission to investigate sanitation in Singapore. The "Delhi" returns to China on Saturday having exchanged crews with the "Mazagon" which is returning to Bombay.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. DA COSTA.

Dismissed with a Warning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECONDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 5.

The case in which Mr. Da Costa, Private Secretary to H. E. Nawaz Zaffer Jung, was charged with cheating, was disposed of by the Chief Criminal Magistrate, Hyderabad, who in dismissing the case said he believed the prosecution story and had no doubt that certain misrepresentations were made, but the damage caused to Ramiah (complainant) was too remote to bring the case within the pale of the criminal law. Redress could be had in Civil Courts. Under these circumstances he dismissed the case but warned the accused to be very careful in his future dealings, as, if ever he came before the Court again, he would be severely dealt with.

EAST LANCASHIRES' BALL AT POONA.

Successful Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 5.

A ball was given by the East Lancashire Regiment at the Gymkhana Club last night. It was an eminent success. All Poona society, including H. E. the Governor, accepted the hospitality of the Regiment and everybody left the Ball-room the next morning. A more enjoyable function could scarcely have been scheduled for the Poona season. Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Were, Mrs. Orr, Mr. Paterson and Mr. Webb were hard at work all day in decorating and they succeeded in transfering the Gymkhana from its ordinary aspects into a scene of attraction and beauty. Lord Lamington, who had a dinner party at Ganeshkhind that night, arrived in a motor car at 11 o'clock. He was welcomed by Major O'Gorman, Major Martin and several other officers of the Regiment and was at once conducted to the dais where he was received by Mrs. Martin with whom he subsequently danced in a set of lancers.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The Elimination of an Obsolete Rule.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 5.

The inconvenient Rule, under which Indian Officials were not allowed to draw their pay in England while on Privilege leave seems likely to be abolished. It is a survival from the old conditions when such leave was supposed to be usually spent in India. The Secretary of State has commended the alteration of the Rule to the favourable consideration of the Government of India, who will certainly raise no obstacle to its abrogation.

A question was asked in the House of Commons during last Session whether Indian officials at Home, on privilege leave, could not be allowed to draw their pay in England. This is at present against the Regulations. The Secretary of State has referred the question to the Government of India for favourable consideration.

THE SIMLA IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

Likely to be Dissolved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 5.

It was stated some time ago that the Committee appointed to consider the question of Simla Improvements would probably not meet until October, but it now seems more likely that it will not assemble at all this season.

With all the members away or otherwise engaged it will be impossible for the Committee, as constituted, to meet in full strength; and further, as the question of the transfer of the Punjab Government's head-quarters to Dalhousie stands still unsettled, the future expansion and improvement of Simla must apparently be numbered among the subjects which cannot be dealt with immediately.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 5.

The following are the further returns for the Kolar Gold Fields for last month:—

Mysore West.—1,954 tons ore were crushed, yielding 356 ozs. of gold. 149 ozs. were obtained from 2,496 tons tailings cyanided, making total yield of 505 ozs., compared with 541 ozs. for July and 609 ozs. for June.

Balaghat.—4,550 tons ore crushed, yielded 3,555 ozs. of gold and 4,004 tons of tailings cyanided 396 ozs., making a total yield of 3,952 ozs., compared with 3,943 ozs. for July and 3,940 ozs. for June.

Coromandel.—900 tons of ore crushed, yielded 333 ozs. of gold, compared with 324 ozs. for July.

LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Extension of Course to Three Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 5.

The College course of Military students at the Lahore Veterinary College will be extended to three years instead of the present curriculum of two years. They will then get graduating diplomas on passing out.

MAJOR MOLYNEAUX'S INVENTION.

Its General Adoption in Future Assured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 5.

It is probable that a few Batteries will be equipped this cold weather with Major Molyneaux's useful invention for laying out field telephone lines. The apparatus has already been tested experimentally and has given entire satisfaction and its general adoption is assured in the future.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT AT MYSORE.

Visit to Ootacamund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 5.

The British Resident leaves to-night for Ootacamund, where he will be the guest of the Governor of Madras. He expects to return here about the 17th instant.

INDIAN CATTLE FOR NEW YORK.

Successful Shipment of 51 Bullocks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 5.

With reference to the recent shipment of Indian cattle to New York, it appears that while one of the objects of the importer was to improve the meat-producing capacity of the Ranch bullocks a further more important object was to provide an animal that was proof against the deadly cattle tick of America. Owing to the thickness of the skin of Indian bullocks the tick cannot reach the veins, and, therefore, the attacks are harmless and this feature is transmitted to their progeny. The cattle referred to were collected from the Bombay Presidency, Central India, Kolhapur and Madras, and the fact that all the 51 animals have arrived in New York, although they were transhipped at Hamburg, shows the careful attention bestowed on them by the Ranch owner who was in charge.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, SEPTEMBER 5.

A grand meeting of nearly two thousand citizens was held yesterday in the local theatre to celebrate Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji's birthday. Mr. Chowkar presided. Messrs. Deshpande, Chitale, Bagde, Massamab Seddik and others addressed the assembly. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the proceedings lasted for two hours. Mr. Dadabhai's devoted service and untiring energy in the cause of his mother country was held up as ideals, and prayers were offered for his long life.

It was also resolved at the meeting that letters of condolence be sent to the families of Babus Romesh Chunder Bonnerji and Anand Mohan Bose and Mr. Justice Tyebji.

CENTRAL PROVINCES POLICE.

Reorganised Establishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 5.

For the Central Provinces and Berar superior police service the following establishment has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State:—

One Inspector General on Rs. 2,250 and a local allowance of Rs. 250; two Deputy Inspector-Generals on Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 1,500 respectively.

28 District Superintendents: one in the first class on Rs. 1,200; 4 second class on Rs. 1,000; 7 third class on Rs. 900; 7 fourth class on Rs. 800; 9 fifth class on Rs. 700.

Local allowances in the case of the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police has been raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem. For the Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police a new allowance has been sanctioned of Rs. 100 per mensem. New allowances of Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 per mensem respectively have been sanctioned for the Superintendent, Railway Police, and the Principal of the Police Training School.

25 Assistant District Superintendents of Police.—Ten first class on Rs. 500, ten second class on Rs. 400, five third class on Rs. 300. A new local allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem has been sanctioned for the Assistant Superintendent, Railway Police, and of Rs. 50 per mensem to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Berar.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A CONVICT.

Plucky Rescue by a Jail Warder.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 5.

A case of attempted suicide took place on Monday morning. A convict, named Koopoosamy undergoing two years' rigorous imprisonment for perjury in a case which he brought against the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. R. Galloway, was taken with other convicts to draw water. When the water barrel was filled Knopoosamy made a plunge into the well. Hamed Khan, a gaol sepoy in charge of the gang, jumped in after the would-be suicide when the latter caught him by the throat and tried to keep under water. The sepoy disengaged himself and got behind Koopoosamy and seized him round the body, thereby keeping him above water until a rope was let down to pull him up. While being pulled up he kicked the sepoy in the chest which caused the plucky fellow to become an inmate of the hospital. Koopooamy was soon lodged back in gaol. He will, it is presumed, be brought to trial for the attempt on his life and for the attacking of the sepoy. Formerly Koopoosamy was Chief Constable in the Secunderabad Police and in charge of James Street Station. He also served in the Berar Police.

THE S. S. "GOA."

Total Loss Expected

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Messrs. Bullock Bros., local Agents of the B. I. S. N. Company, have received a telegram from their Chittagong agents, informing them that the Chief Officer of the steamer "Goa" has arrived at that port overland from Barisal.

Further disquieting news has been received from same source that on account of extremely bad weather prevailing at the time it was hardly expected to save the "Goa" especially if the unpropitious state of elements continued.

The "Goa" is a very old boat and of small proportion, compared with the fine cargo and mail boats, at present in the Company's service. She is commanded by Captain Addenbrooke who was only recently transferred from the "Kapurthala" to the ill-fated vessel which has grounded on a spot, not only offering the greatest risks to navigation but difficult of approach from the sea, especially during stormy weather owing to the tenacious nature of the shoals which abound outside the mouths of the Ganges. It is conjectured that the accident to her engines which brought about her stranding on the Sandurbunds was caused by the violence of the weather which is particularly severe and stormy at this time of the year in the northern section of the Bay into which the sea sweeps with tremendous force.

From advices which have come to hand indicating course the "Goa" was shaping when her machinery broke down, she must have encountered a heavy beam sea and cyclonic winds. Her helpless condition made her navigation humanly impossible and she was consequently driven ashore by the force of elements when she was not very far off Chittagong, the port for which she was bound.

THE S. S. "TANGIER" IN DISTRESS.

Strange Signal.

RELIEF SENT FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 5.

When the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Tara" arrived in port yesterday from Madras, she reported having sighted the Bengal Steam Navigation Company's vessel "Tangier" near the Krishna lighthouse, showing the following inexplicable signal:—"Ship not under my control, but do not require assistance."

The s.s. "Tangier" was then in about thirty-five or forty fathoms of water. She is commanded by Captain St. John, formerly an Assistant Harbour Master in the Rangoon Port Trust service. His vessel was bound for Chittagong and had on board 583 native passengers and a full cargo of rice. The Bengal Steam Navigation Company's other boat the "Paknam" left to-day with instructions to look out for the ship.

KODUR RAILWAY COLLISION APPEAL.

Delayed by Sessions Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 5.

The hearing of the Kodur Railway collision appeal has been adjourned till the 17th instant owing to the District Judge of Cuddapah being engaged in Sessions work.

A MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION.

The Viceroy's Consent to Receive It.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 3.

The proposal to organise a representative Mahomedan deputation to the Viceroy has taken definite shape and His Excellency has consented to receive it on October 1st.

THE PIERROTS.

THE second performance of the Pierrots took place at the Town Hall last evening before a crowded audience and, if possible, the show went with a better swing than on the opening night. Almost unknown in amateur performances there were no waits, in fact the first part went with an absence of pauses which was almost bewildering. Mr. Croft again scored an immnse success, but he had to divide honours with Mr. Marsh. Quite excellent was the banjo playing of Messrs. Money, Jackson, and Picking with a Pierrot obligato. Mr. Pope's "Algy's awfully good at Algebra" Mr. Croft's "I haven't told him" and "By the shores of the Mediterranean" down in the programme for Mr. Cargill were all omitted, but the last named singer gave a splendid rendering of "The Toreador." We gave a full account of the performance yesterday and it only remains to repeat that the performance had gained by the previous evening's experience.

PARISIAN NOTES.

SIX SORROWING HUSBANDS.

A Tragedy From Grenoble.

PARIS, AUGUST 16.

THERE has been remarkable change in the weather since yesterday's storm and rain. The morning was quite autumnal, and the heavy heat of the past week was replaced by refreshing breezes. In the afternoon there was a downpour of rain, but it did not last long enough to spoil the holiday. To-day was the Sainte Marie, or feast of the Assumption, and hundreds of thousands of people struck work and turned out to enjoy the fete. Government places and many shops were closed. Yesterday's storms were productive of many accidents in provincial places. There was a cyclone at Montpellier, which tore the roofs and the chimneys off houses and damaged a railway station. Several persons were injured by falling stones and timber. Near Annecy three men were struck by lightning, and one of them is not expected to recover. Lightning did a good deal of damage to property at Argentan, in the department of the Orne. The heavy rain of yesterday has been, on the other hand, a great boon in many parts of France, where the smaller rivers were beginning to be dried up. At Montlucon the mayor informed the inhabitants that they would soon have to accept measured supplies of water, as the Cher was empty. In Paris itself fears were entertained that the river was about to be reduced to the lowest ebb at upstream points near Bercy and Charenton. The rain has changed the situation, and the drought is no longer dreaded.

Six sorrowing husbands are reported to be mourning the flight of their wives in the Vaugirard district. The men, in tears, narrated their separate stories to the police superintendent of the district, who could hardly believe his ears. The half-dozen deserted husbands, who did not know one another, were also overwhelmed with amazement as each of them told the same story. The police official was under the impression that he was dealing with lunatics, but the husbands swore that they stated facts. The men are employed in banks and shops. There is also recorded to-day the flight of a young bride with the sexagenarian father of her husband. The woman has written to the husband from England, apologising for her absence from the conjugal abode, but boldly declaring that she loved her father-in-law better than the man to whom she was married. She had long, she said, been in love with the smart old man, who inspired her with a special passion. The deserted husband has applied for a divorce. Two farmers, Fauvet and Renard, fought a terrific duel yesterday at Chalons, in the Marne. They were squabbling about a lawsuit which they had with one another, Fauvet attacked Renard with a knife and cut his jaw open. Renard had a revolver, with which he shot his enemy dead. There were public rejoicings in the village over the death of Fauvet, who was regarded all round the country as a formidable scoundrel. The villagers danced by his body, drank cheap champagne, and made a bonfire, which was extinguished by the gendarmes. Fauvet's mother, on hearing of his death, said, "We have no luck; yesterday, we lost our horse, and now our son is gone."

There is a supposed new fact in the mystery of the missing priest. A representative of the *Journal*, who went out to Chatenay, accompanied by a Hindu occultist from London, called Professor Devrab, relates to-day how his Oriental friend found Abbe Delarue's bicycle by divination. The occultist pulled the machine out of a clump of bushes near the Chateau of Volnay, owned by M. St. Perrier. The bicycle bore a plate inscribed with the name "Delarue," and the address Chatenay. The pressman and his friend the occultist took the bycycle to Etampes, and handed it over to the registrar there. The lieutenant of gendarmerie of the district expressed his surprise at the find, for he and his men, accompanied by people from Chatenay, have been scouring the country for a week, and came across nothing which would serve as a clue to the mystery of Abbe Delarue's disappearance.

Another representative of a newspaper, struck by the divining powers of the Hindoo occultist, has been to see a reputed wise women of Paris, Madame de Poncey, on the mystery of the day. This person put on her spectacles, gazed into space, and said that she saw Abbe Delarue being thrown into a pond by a band of hideous scoundrels. Thus, the mystery remains as dark and impenetrable as ever, despite the discovery of the bicycle by the Hindoo occultist, the value of whose find has yet to be verified by the sister of the missing priest. Madame Mowrat, a cook in a Paris family, has been imitating Vatel, the famous maitre d'hotel of the great Conde, who committed suicide because the fish was too late for the supper given at Chantilly to Louis Quatorze by the victor of Rocroi. The humble Paris cook did not, however, pierce herself with a sword, but she swallowed sublimate, because her mistress complained that the mayonnaise served with the cold chicken at a luncheon-party given on Monday was a disastrous failure. Madame Mowrat could not stand the reproach, especially as she prided herself on the superiority of her sauces. She went into the kitchen, and there absorbed the poison, and was soon rolling on the floor in fearful pain. The cook was sent to a hospital, where she lingered for some hours before death ensued.

With this week begins the emptiest time of all the summer for Paris. On Wednesday falls the August bank holiday, the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin, which an anti-Clerical country, that has just disestablished its Church, goes on keeping faithfully. By now "everybody" has left town, and thousands really have. The few Parisians remaining are petted and made much of in consequence. Go into a fashionable restaurant where you are generally one in a crowd, eager to catch the major-domo's eye. This evening your straw hat finds one fellow in the restaurant. Twenty waiters serve the other man, but twenty more flit in to serve you. Royalty does not get more attention. One waiter carries the mineral water, a second the ice, to fight for the distinction of bringing in the cold consomme, and all twenty stand and look on while you eat.

At your pet boulevard cafe, on a pavement where a few Brazilians and other South Americans now strut by, the landlord develops, under the genial influence of summer, into a friend and tells his life history. Even the cabmen are all charming, and actually never refuse to take you. "What! still with us, monsieur?" said one to an old Perisian whom he recognised, the other day, and who has rarely felt more highly flattered. In the clubs postment done, and with a few old habitues, who cling to town and sit peacefully on the terrace of the "epatant" or dine on the roof of the Automabile Club, both overlooking the Place de la Concorde. Across the way, under the trees of the Champs Elysees, in a dancing garden, hunting horns sound lazily in the still air, and overhead the sky remains a deep blue right on into the night. The "Augustans," one might say, as the faithful Parisians call themselves, who even now do not desert Paris, enjoy a rest cure which they would never find at Trouville or Aix-les-Bains. A drama could be made out of the story of a grocer's marriage at Grenoble. He was seven and twenty, ambitious, and pleasing. He was introduced to a rich tradesman with a still buxom wife and a pretty daughter of eighteen years. The young grocer's game was obvious. The surest way to win a fair bride and handsome fortune was to propitiate his intended mother-in-law, and this he did only too well. She favoured his suit, and was glad to see him whenever he called. Soon she received him with sighs and long pressures of the hand, and it dawned upon the terrified grocer that he had won, not the daughter, but the mother. He was twenty-seven, she was forty, and a woman of strong will, and he gave in. In the interval the husband died, and the grocer grew more alarmed than ever.

Marriage with the mother, not the daughter, now threatened him, for the lady of forty was more and more loving. He screwed up his courage and told her that he loved her no more. Tears and protestations did not move him. The lady wept and stormed still more when she found him courting her daughter. As successful with the daughter as with the mother, he was accepted, and the wedding-day passed by without a cloud. But the discarded lady of forty was nursing a horrible revenge. The bride retired to change her dress, the mother went with her, and told her the whole story, her mother had been her hubband's mistress. Tears and fury were the result. The bride refused to see her husband, and the mother crowed over her son-in-law and ex-lover. In the uproar the bride was forgotten. When the groom went to find her she had flown, and the best man was missing with her. She had lost no time in seeking consolation. The grocer hunted for the couple a week, then shut himself up in his lodging and hanged himself. From statistics compiled recently, it appears that the most marrying people in France are the residents of Paris and the Department of the Seine in which it is situate. Weddings are most numerous in the capital and the environing district, despite the difficulties of a legal and social kind which hedge round matrimonial unions in this country. Corsicans are the exact opposite of the Parisians in this matter of marriage. Their island holds the record for the fewest weddings. Another item of information to be gleaned from what are termed "demographic statistics" is that the birth rate for France is highest in that part of Brittany known as Finistere, and in which Brest, Morlaix, Quimper, and Chateaulin are situated. The fewest children are born in the Southern department of the Gers. Paris and the Western Landes hold the record for longevity. Fourteen people in a thousand die annually in the crowded capital, and fifteen in a thousand in the Landes.

THE FAR EAST.

BRIGANDAGE IN MANCHURIA.

The Hero of the Boycott.

ON BUSINESS METHODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 10.

FOR some time past reports of considerable activity among the Hunghutze in Manchuria have appeared. The latest papers from Japan provide further details of the outrages committed by these brigands, and a telegram has appeared which indicates that the Japanese Government is fully alive to the gravity of the situation. General Oshima, Governor-General of the province of Kuantung, has been reminded that the suppression of the bands of mounted brigands of mounted brigands now terrorising the Liaotung Peninsula has become a matter of paramount importance. Any injury to foreign residents it is pointed out would not only reflect seriously upon the ability of the Chinese Government to keep order within its own borders, but would be prejudicial to the prestige of Japan, who has not yet divested herself altogether of responsibility for law and order south of Changchun. Circumstances have forced Japan into a somewhat unenviable position with regard to Manchuria. According to the Treaty of Portsmouth a term of eighteen months was prescribed for the evacuation of Chinese territory by the Japanese troops. Prompted, probably, as much by a desire to demonstrate to the world its good faith as by financial considerations, the Japanese Government hurried on the evacuation without paying much attention to the permanent maintenance of order in the country, which would naturally devolve upon the Chinese authorities. Practically all the Japanese forces at present remaining in Manchuria are distributed along the lines of communication, and even thus they are not numerous enough to provide for more than small companies of 32 men at many of the main posts. The impunity with which roving bands of Hunghutzes can scour the country may well be imagined. Negotiations, have been in train between Japan and China with the object of bringing home to the later, her responsibility in restoring order in Manchuria, but hitherto they have led to no practical result. An excellent opportunity, it would be thought, presented itself to put to the test some of Yuan Shih-Kri's well-trained battalions. It is obvious that if China does not propose to guarantee security far the lives and property of foreign residents in Manchuria after the Japanese evacuation, public opinion will hold Japan justified in keeping in that country a force sufficient for the maintenance of law and order. Such an alternative is likely to be by no means welcome to Japan herself.

THE VICEROY AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

It would seem that the hand of the Viceroy is against the Native Press in Canton, and that he has made up his mind to close it or to coerce it into submission to his own views of what is right. Some three or four weeks ago it was reported that several papers were advised to mend their views on things political or cease to hold any. The result was that some of the offices were closed. Last week the Viceroy closed and sealed the offices and business-house of the "Asian East." I am not familiar with this particular paper, for native papers are many now and it is as much as foreigner can do to read one—but the editor and his other workers were arrested and dragged off to the Nambo's yamen. As a result of the preliminary examination four out of the six men arrested were released. Then there has been a rather clever illustrated paper, which has been published once every ten days. The pictures have in some cases been excellent. But its animus against the Government, and things old, was very bitter, and it did not hesitate to express its views with refreshing distinctness. However, there has been no issue for about a month, at least no number has reached me, and I have come to the conclusion therefore that the Viceroy has prohibited the publication of this illustrated. These activities, coupled with the piracies and other movements, will not tend to mend a somewhat uncertain popularity. Indeed there are few things which the reading people like less to-day than to have their paper stopped for them.

THE HERO OF THE BOYCOTT.

Your readers, of course, will remember that the mind which set the American Boycott going was Feng Hsiahui, and that he committed suicide in Shanghai. Within the last few days his remains have been brought to Canton and they have been received with all the honours due to a Chinese hero. When the cortege was landed at Wangsha, there were thousands of people waiting, to escort the coffin to one of the most influential hoktongs of the neighbourhood. There it rested awhile, and orations were delivered. Incense was burnt, wine was poured out to the manes of the departed, the funeral odes which have been composed and recited were full of flattery, and were characteristic of the style of poetry which the Chinese soul loveth. I noticed, however, as I was reading the ode, one reference which is worthy of recall. Among the sorrows to which China is called to submit is opium. The soul of the departed is apostrophized, and appealed to, to return and animate the Chinese to rouse and free themselves from the evils which beset them, and among these evils opium is specially mentioned. It clearly shows that the better type of Chinese mind is still in deadly oppositon to the use of the drug and can see clearly enough that its use is a bane and a curse.

ON BUSINESS METHODS.

As men of commerce, who are human enough to have little vanities, we have been apt in Shanghai to pride ourselves on our push and enterprise. Any difficulties in the way of advancing our business interests in China have been due, we are assured of it, to the indifference of our Home government, the badness of the times, or the obstruction of the Mandarins. Latterly the Japanese have been added to the list of those responsible for our commercial undoing. Convinced that our wares are of the best, that the prices are right, and that it is as much to the profit of the Chinese to take them as for ourselves to dispose of them, we are a little inclined to resent the suggestion that there might be any improvement in our business methods. Have we not the experience of sixty years of prosperity behind us? Let us only make sure of the Open Door, that nobody else has a chance of entering before us, and our trade is secure.

In the past there has been much force in argument along this line. The potential trade of China is vast and the attempts which have been made to supply its wants have hitherto been comparatively meagre. China was able to take all that she has been offered and more; the demand has by very much exceeded the supply, and the import merchant has been happy accordingly. Competition, as it is known in the West, has been hardly felt at all. Time and circumstances, however, have changed all that. China, no doubt requires more from foreign countries to-day than ever before and will want still more in the future, as her 400 millions absorb more of the new Spirit in the East. The demand will, therefore, continue to grow, but the desire to supply it has increased still more rapidly. Education and use are making the buyer more sophisticated and more particular. Keen traders by instinct and proverbially skilful at a bargain, the Chinese know how to avail themselves of the closer competition between those who would fill their wants.

In the fierce competition which is to take place for the immense trade with China, a knowledge of the language on the part of the seller is likely to be of great importance. Already those are succeeding most rapidly who have the advantage of being independent of interpreters and compradores, who can conduct their business direct with the non-English-speaking merchant. It is a popular belief that the Chinese language is extraordinarily difficult to acquire, and for that reason those who attempt it on first arrival in the country are, in nineteen cases out of twenty, dissuaded by the first perplexity from continuing their effort. It may be some encouragement to such to have the opinion of Professor Fredrich Hirth, who occupies the chair of Chinese Language and Literature at Colombia University, that "compared with that multiplicity of forms we have to put up within Russian, for instance, Chinese is an extremely simple language." The Japanese, as we know, are preparing hundreds of their young men to trade in this country and are equipping them with a knowledge of the written and spoken language, as among their most essential weapons. Professor Hirth's advice is "imitate the Japanese system." It sounds like commonsense.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 5.

Captain H. Laverton, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Highlanders.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Captain D. H. Hilton-Johnson 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, as Staff Captain in North China, from the 1st of January next.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The 26th Mule Corps, commanded by Captain L. H. Ricketts, I. A., is under orders to Lucknow whither it will proceed next month.

A WET DAY.

ANYONE not an inebriated Mark Tapley admits that a wet day is an absurdity, and bad for all men morally and physically. People who find in it a discipline for the mind ought to have been better brought up in youth. No well-ordered human being is fool enough to allow himself to be instructed in the rudiments of morality or in the more subtle reaches of the science by leaden skies, leaden seas, a topsy-turvy wind, and a driving sleet. There is nothing in it at all but a most harassing perversity in making people who don't deserve to be unhappy at all more miserable still.

I happen to be at the seaside, a word of happy omen in my infant days, but now a symbol of acute distress mental and physical. I happen to be sitting in an attic, and the window rattles and the door creaks. There is also a musty smell which was not present yesterday when the sun was shining. Of course, I am not on the edge of the sea. A street and a row of houses prevent any thought of falling into the briny should I overbalance myself when I put my head out of the window to discover if the wind has by any chance changed into a drier quarter. But I can see the waggry main as some poet called it in a moment of what Mrs. Malaprop might with excuse have called infanticide. I can see it over the flat roof of the house opposite, and as the witness to an attempted murder which he did nothing to prevent but incontinently retired there from explained, "It was nae a bonny sicht." At the present moment the sea, not unduly vexed by the wind, which apparently makes more noise than anything else, is the colour of a smutty-faced child which has been crying after a well-deserved chastisement. Occasionally, a small steamboat, bursting with black smoke, of which it cannot be quit, crosses my window, disconcerting itself as it seems to have no one, on board, at other times it is crowded with people in the pursuit of pleasure. If any artist desires to paint "The Pursuit of pleasure" from an entirely commonplace point of view, let him look at life from this attic; and then paint a steamboat crammed from stern to fo'c'sle with persons of

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET AT POONA.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 5.

A Cricket Match, Poona Gymkhana *Versus* Bombay Gymkhana was commenced at noon today when the weather was fine and the pitch in tip top condition. But towards the evening rain came down and play was obliged to be suspended for an hour. At five o'clock the match was resumed and at a quarter past six the stumps were drawn when Poona had five wickets down for 316 runs. Bradfield who is a ten days' bird of passage from Aurungabad was the hero of the day having raised 146 runs in two hours. Ling claimed second honours with a century. If rain holds off to-morrow the match will be resumed and finished. It is tolerably certain that Bombay will be unable to get on level terms with Poona. Score :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr. Airy, b Clarke	32
Mr. Lucas, c Priestley, b Clarke	8
Mr. Bradfield, not out	146
Capt. Gray, b Clarke	0
Capt. Rutter, c Priestly, b Clarke	5
Mr. Ling l.-b.-w., b Clarke	100
Mr. St. John, not out	19
Captain Geogaghan, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lowman and Mr. Denton to bat.	
Extras	6
Total	316

FOOTBALL.

Combined Team vs. Royal Scots.

More than a fair number turned out to see the game between the Royal Scots and Combined Civilian team on the Cooperage yesterday and a capital game was witnessed most evenly contested. A start was made at 5-45 with Mr. C. M. Ross as referee and he was decidedly lenient throughout the game which tended to make the game both faster and more interesting. Though the Civilian team was at a disadvantage for want of playing together, they soon warmed up and their combination was distinctly good at times, with halves working hard and backs of which Edwardes played a very fine game with Dawson's usual clever escapes from difficult positions.

With even exchanges on opening Webber was the first to endanger the Civilians' goal with a fine shot from the wing which Dawson fisted out, and a moment later Greene at the other end lost a great chance in manœuvring for a better position and sending into Jeffries later he took it on the run and sent just to the left. Some up and down play followed and Holman shot to the left from a good position, and McIntosh putting in a fast run sent the ball just grazing over—an effort which called for applause. The Civilians next put in a pretty combined move ending with Greene, but West cleared a dangerous centre which led to the Scots forcing two corners in succession, the second of which proved most exciting, Lakin eventually sending a hard drive over, and half time arrived with a clean sheet.

On resuming, the only change was Wright changing place with Webber. After a short visit by the Civilians the Scots came up and after once saving well, Edwardes miskicked and Webber chipping in sent in a shot in front of which Pooler just got in time. Soon after Wright gave Newbigging an easy chance which he missed and Wright and Webber took ineffectual long shots. Greene spoilt several good runs by the forwards by sending behind and after a good run Holman overran the ball as he was about to shoot. The ball glancing off Ward a corner followed which Edwardes headed out, but Wright getting possession sent in a stinger which Dawson stopped, but the ball going across McIntosh rushed it in. In resuming Billiter brought a smart run to an end by a very poor shot and the ball changing ends Webber sent in a long, high shot followed by one from Deasbridge which just went to the left. The Civilians next forced a corner through Greene, but MacIntosh got away from it and completely beating Ward, who as usual went for the man, and was only pulled up on reaching Dawson. Pooler bringing the ball up well gave to Jeffries and he in turn gave Tweedle who with a clear goal in front of him lost the chance by delaying his shot. A corner, however, was the outcome and from it Pooler took a shot which going low was stopped, but Jeffries getting on from the rebound of the backs' feet sent a shot to left which gave Bryce no chance.

On the call of time Wright got down the wing and sent a hot one into Dawson, but he got out of the difficulty cleverly and left the game drawn.

Combined Team.....1 Goal.
Royal Scots.....1 Goal.

The teams were as follows :—

Royal Scots		Combined team.	
Bryce	Goal	Dawson	(Gym.)
West	Backs	Edwardes	(Teleg.)
Foster	Backs	Ward	(Gym.)
Deasbridge	Halves	Spilling	(Rovers.)
Cpl. Finnigan	Halves	Pooler	(Y.M.C.A.)
Lakin	Halves	Chapman	(Rovers.)
Cpl. Wright	Forwards	Tweedle	(Y.M.C.A.)
Webber	Forwards	Holman	(Teleg.)
Newbigging	Forwards	Jeffries	(Rovers.)
McIntosh	Forwards	Billiter	(Y.M.C.A.)
Kenaway	Forwards	Greene	(Teleg.)

Referee :—Mr. C. M. Ross.

PRESENTATION OF THE CUP.

After the game, in drizzling rain, the spectators assembled to see the Harwood League Cup presented, with the winners and runners up collected in the roped in enclosure. Mr. Justice Russell in his speech as President of the Rovers said there was no need to comment upon the play of the winners, the Royal Scots who were so universally known as a sporting regiment. They had won the Cup in '94 and '95 and this year had just carried of the Richardson Tournament in Poona so that all it now needed for them to swoop the pool was the winning of the Rovers Tournament which he hoped they would succeed in doing.

Referring to the runners-up, the Telegraph Recreation Club, he congratulated them on their pluck and as a light team commented upon how training and self-denial could benefit a team which has worked its way up gradually till it now filled the second place. In the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Mr. Leslie, they were fortunate in having a man whogave every encouragement to the game and himself was a keen sportsman. Before concluding Mr. Justice Russell said he was glad to be able to state that Mr. Sharp, the Honorary Secretary, had received a letter from one of the Japanese residents of Bombay enclosing a contribution towards the object of the Charity Match and expressing his sympathy with such a good cause, and hoped that these same friendly relations may always exist between the nations. He then called upon Mrs. Greenfield to present the Cup which Corporal Finnigan came up to receive, also the gold medals, whereas Mr. Speechley received the silver medals for the runners-up.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

We hear there is a probability of the Yorks and the Lancashires being unable to come to Bombay for the Tournament.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

This weekly interesting function in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana is growing more and more popular every succeeding meeting, and last night a large number of spectators enjoyed a good afternoon's sports, on the Marine Lines grounds, Messrs. Gray and Palmer, the energetic Honorary Secretaries of the Sports, have something novel and original to present every time and the last evening's programme surpassed the previous ones in point of originality. The events were well filled and were competed for with immense interest, the spectators being as keen as the competitors themselves. The Band by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers played a selection of music. The following are the results :—

Individual Tent-Pegging.—Capt. J. Mackie, and Mr. L. Barraclough. (tie.)

Section Tent-Pegging.—Capt Mackie, Messrs. Wilson, Crosse and Barraclough.

The Jumping Competition was judged in the following order : Mr. Wood 1, Captain Mackie. 2.

The Missing Word Stakes was a ladies' nomination event. The gentlemen at starting past were each given an envelope containing a sentence in which a word was missing. On the word "go" they had to ride to a screen behind which their nominatrices stood, not visible, only their hands were held above the screen. Riders dismounting handed their note to any lady. Ladies were required to fill in the missing word, sign, and return the note. Lady whose paper was first with correct word was to win.

This event proved rather disappointing for the ladies, for none of the ladies could fill in the "correct" missing word. No prizewas declared for the ladies. The sentence was "You are old father William, the young man said, your hair has become very white and you stand on your head, do you think at your age it is right ?"

The musical medley was equally interesting. Competitors were provided with paper and pencil and required to ride a given course where ladies were seated in front of the band. The Band played six selections from popular and well-known pieces. The ladies were required to write down the names of the pieces. First in with correct answers was the winner. The competition was well contested and the ladies were very keen. The results were : Mr. Wood and Miss Hogge, 1 ; Mr. Griffin and Miss Crawford, 2.

The Autograph race in which the competitors had to ride a certain distance and to obtain six autographs —three of ladies and three of gentlemen—and return. The order of return was : Capt. Mackie, 1 ; Mr. Wood, 2 ; Mr. G. E. Griffin, 3.

The Affinity Race in which the lady was required to take the ring and the gentlemen the peg, the results were : Mr. and Mrs. Crumm, 1 ; Mr. Barraclough and Mrs. Boyd, 2.

The sports ended with Pony Scurry which attracted a good field and resulted as under :—Mr. Crosse, 1 ; Mr. Robertson, 2, and Mr. Boothby, 3.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Second Day's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 5.

For the second day of the Southern India Rifle Meeting, rain fell late on Monday evening and early in the night, but the morning broke fair and the teams were out early for the first event in the day's programme.

Sharp Shooters' Cup—Value Rs. 200.

This was a tactical team competition at disappearing head and shoulders target. Open team for four, who had to advance from 600 yards, firing 10 rounds, two at each of the unknown distances, the target appearing at unknown intervals. Twenty-nine teams competed, the order at finish being :—The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers ; the Hyderabad Rifle Volunteers ; and the Royal Fusiliers 10 points each ; Suffolk 9 points ; Bangalore Volunteers 2nd team 8 ; the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers 2nd team 6 ; Suffolks 2nd team 6. The first team of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers scored 2 hits. The ties between the first three will be shot off this afternoon, Shooting was carried on all day.

Unlimited Entry Matches. Distances.—800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

The light was dull and shooting by no means easy, but two possibles were scored at 800 yards ; also several 34's.

The following are the leading scores at yesterday's matches.

Unlimited Entries, first series, 800 yards.

Sergeant-Instructor Claydon, of the South Indian Railway Volunteers, 35.

Sergeant Owen of the Worchesters 35.

Corporal Tremenhere of the Bangalore Volunteers, 34.

Captain Hope, of the 83rd Welsh Light Infantry, 34.

Corporal Smith, of the Madras Guards, 34.

Sergeant Jeffries, of the Royal Fusiliers, 34.

Lance Corporal, Holley of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, 33

900 yards.

Lance-Corporal Burgess, of the Madras Railway Volunteers, 34.

Lance-Corporal Clarke, of the Essex Regiment, 34.

Captain Wheatley, of the 27th Light Cavalry, 33.

Sergeant Beasi, of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, 33.

1,000 yards.

Sergeant-Instructor Charles, of the Madras Guards, 32.

Color-Sergeant Hersee of Ceylon Volunteers, 32.

Corporal Cunningham, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, 31.

The following of the G I P Railway Volunteers won a prize in the daily prize shoot of yesterday :—

800 yards—Lance Corporal Redmond 33 points.

The shooting to-day is at 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, and the Championship matches commence to-morrow. A very heavy rain storm at 4-30 delayed the programme, stopping shooting for the day.

POONA RACES.

Saturday's Handicaps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 5.

The following are the horses left in, with their weights, for Saturday's Meeting.

YERROWDA PLATE.—Thomond 10st 5lbs, Madeira 10st, Corrie Roy 9st 7lbs, White-Heather 9st7lbs and Caroline 9st 3lbs.

TRIAL PLATE.—Prince Lyon 9st, Sacristan 11 9st, Amyas 8st 7lbs, Cherson 8st 7lbs, Dulcimer 8st 7lbs, Royalist 8st 7lbs, Regio 8st 7lbs, Clynder 8st, Trenayr 8st, Red-Coral 8st, Killeevan 8st, Killua 8st, Testwood 8st, Ballard 7st 7lbs and Terence 6st 2lbs.

FIRST AGA KHAN COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Precious 9st. 3lbs, Mooreed 9st. 2lbs, Egypt 9st, 1lb, Sohcil 9st, Bendigo 8st. 12lbs, Hampstead 8st. 6lbs, Hadhur 8st. 6lbs, Peculiar 8st. 6lbs, Young Kaiser 8st. 6lbs, Young Cardigan 8st. 5lbs, Rummah 8st. 5lbs, Young Kohinoor 8st. 1lb, and Recruit 7st. 9lbs.

MAIDEN PLATE.—Sheik 9st. 7lbs, Courtmartial 9st. 3lbs. Ashroff 9st. 3lbs, Witness II 9st. False Start 9st, Osborne 8st. 11lbs, Wadi 8st. 11lbs, Kour Saheb 8st. 11lbs, Cardiff 8st. 11lbs, Nainan 8st 8lbs, Jahandar 8st. 5lbs, Moonib Pasha 8st. 5lbs. and Settler 7st 11b.

NEW PLATE.—Signorina 10st, Little Admiral 9st, Come Back 8st 11lbs, Ceres 8st 11lbs, Gunmetal 8st 8lbs, Chippy Norton 8st 8lbs, Judy 8st 8lbs, and Welshlove 8st 11b.

THE LILLIPUTS.—Bay Middleton 9st 12lbs, Rose 9st, Zurriff 8st 11lbs, Creditor 8st 11lbs, Ptarmigan 8st 4lbs, Sabig 8st 3lbs, Young Gazelle 8st 2lbs, Dhaman 8st, Darby 8st, Sahoon 8st, Musket 7st 11lbs, Sabah 7st 8lbs, Scimitar 7st 8lbs, Andry 7st 8lbs, and Muzeade 6st 13lbs.

HARRIS CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Final Round.

FORT & PRO. H. SCHOOL vs. TUTORIAL H. SCHOOL.

The Final Round Cricket Match of the Harris Cricket Championship was played out yesterday on the Esplanade between the Fort and Proprietary High School and the Tutorial High School. The Tutorial School, having won the toss, elected to bat and scored 22 runs. Aziz took 6 wickets for 5 runs, Daruwala capturing 3 wickets for 11 runs. The Fort High School opened their innings well, their first wicket falling for 16 runs, but on account of the destructive bowling of Madon their 3rd, 4th, 5th wickets fell successively without a single run, the bowler having the honour of performing the hat-trick. Chothia the other bowler took 4 wickets for 14 runs. The Fort High team compiled 38 runs in their first innings. After tiffin the Tutorial School went in again, but owing to the splendid bowling of Aziz and Daruwala, put together only 7 runs. The former capturing 5 wickets for one run and the latter 5 wickets for 5 runs. Thus the Fort and Proprietary High School won by an innings and 9 runs. The Fort High School has secured the Harris Crecket Shield this year also. It may be noted that this is the fourth time the school has carried off the shield. In 1903 it had the exceptional fortune of winning both the Senior and Junior Championships.

MADRAS GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Tournament will take place in Madras, commencing on Monday, the 24th September, for which a Cup, value Rs. 1,000, will be offered for competition.

The Cup cannot be won outright, but is to be held by the winning team for one year, and to be returned to the Honorary Secretary of the Madras Gymkhana at least a fortnight before the each Tournament commences. The Cup is at present held by the Madras Brigade. The entrance fee for each team will be Rs. 20. All matches will be played on the Madras Gymkhana ground. Entries, should reach the Honorary Secretary not later than the 15th September, after which date no entries will be accepted.

HIGH TIDES IN THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 5.

Owing to very heavy tides in the River Hooghly on Tuesday a portion of Northern Calcutta was under water.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

THE ARMY MOTOR RESERVE.

The Motor Volunteer Corps, which has up till the present time performed many admirable duties in connection with military staff rides, has now been disbanded, and in its place has arisen the Army Motor Reserve, which is a far more satisfactory corps for owners of cars to join than was its predecessor. Gentlemen now becoming members of it do so as commissioned officers of the Regular Forces, which makes them eligible to become honorary members of officers' messes in the Army when they are out on duty. In addition to rank, there is also pay on the following scale : lieutenant-colonel, twenty-four shillings per diem ; major, nineteen shillings ; captain, fifteen shillings and sixpence ; lieutenant, ten shillings ; second lieutenant, seven shillings and ninepence. If a little care be exercised as to the selection of candidates for this, the latest born body of officers, it ought to be a very agreeable *metier* for many gentlemen of leisure whose duties for a few days in the year, at any rate, will bring them into touch with general officers and their staffs, members of which they will be required to drive from place to place. Additional allowances include thirty shillings per day of not less than six hours for wear and tear of car, twelve and sixpence extra if detained for the night, and three farthings per mile for petrol.

A NOVELTY IN POLICE TRAPS.

There has been an interesting letter from Sir Archibald Macdonald, who combines the office of justice of the peace with the vice-chairmanship of the Automobile Association. The scene of the operations was at Ninfield, in Sussex, where a trap of rather novel design had been made, and to which Sir Archibald was piloted by one of the victims. There was a gate leading into a field of wheat, over which the narrator climbed with his camera, to secure, if possible, under difficult conditions, a snapshot of the south end of the trap. There the policeman was discovered slowly sinking out of sight into concealment of the green wheat, but the click of the shutter was too quick for him, and an admirable portrait was secured. The party then returned to the car, which was a forty horse-power De Dietrich and drove slowly to the other end of the trap. Here there were two policemen, but contrary to the usual practice there was no timing apparatus visible at either end of the control, and further search revealed the fact that the arrangement for timing motorists was artfully concealed in the very centre of the trap, where Sir Archibald found it, and where its working was obligingly explained by the inspector who, together with a professional electrician, presided over this "infernal machine," which was worked as follows. It consisted of an oblong box about fourteen by ten inches. In the centre of the lid was a watch, and each side of the watch were two electric press buttons. The method of procedure was carefully observed by my correspondent while cars were actually running through the trap under supervision of the police. Car enters trap from one end, and the police in charge press a button which rings a bell in this box two hundred and twenty yards distant, which, as already stated, is in the centre. Electrician in charge, caught unexpectedly standing some two yards away from the box lighting a cigarette, rushes to box and presses No. 1 contact to stop the bell ringing, and then No. 2 contact to start the watch. All professional timekeepers will appreciate the beautiful accuracy of this arrangement. Next phase : car passes the centre of the trap, i.e., two hundred and twenty yards in a given time, then No. 3 contact is pressed to stop the watch, and No. 4 is pressed, which rings a bell at the far end either way, for the car to be stopped. That is all. But if this is not reducing control of motor traffic to an absolute farce, what is? Sir Archibald Macdonald states that he received every civility from inspector in charge, who, however, expressed the opinion that "he was being obstructed in the performance of his duties." A little argument, however, pointed out to him that this idea was erroneous, so he literally "packed up his traps and withdrew."

A SILENT WITNESS.

There is rather a Gilbertian touch in a letter from a well-known firm of solicitors at Leeds. It seems that Mr. Joseph Nicholson of that city is the owner of a sixty horse-power Napier car, and the allegation was made before the magistrate that this gentleman's chauffeur covered the distance of two hundred and twenty yards at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour, which is indeed quite within the range of possibility. Mr. Nicholson, however, doubtless foreseeing something of the sort, had provided himself with one of the "Perfect" speedometers of Messers. S. Smith & Son, which has a maximum-speed hand and the defence was that this same hand showed that a maximum speed of nineteen miles an hour had not been exceeded. The magistrate, who was a stipendiary, and therefore a trained lawyer, free, doubtless, from bias, instead of allowing himself to be worried by oaths of witnesses on both sides, merely had the accuracy of the speedometer itself tested, and, on its being found correct, he dismissed the summons, stating that in his judgment "a mechanical instrument of this kind was more reliable than the observation of police officers, as, without casting any imputation as to their veracity, the human element thereby introduced was more capable of error than a reliable instrument."

DUSTLESS ROADS AGAIN.

Hardly a week passes that one does not see the birth of some new society connected with the automobile world, and the latest to make its appearance bears the altogether admirable name of the "Dustless Roads Association." The efforts of this society are directed towards bringing to the notice of the various road authorities the reckless and unsatisfactory manner in which roads are repaired, and towards disseminating information as to what has been and is being done throughout the country as experimental work with the object of securing dustlessness of roads, by initiating legal proceedings whenever the law affords redress, and by the formation of influential local committees in those districts where such assistance is desirable. This new association is located at 150 Edmund Street, Birmingham, and it is hoped it will have many supporters. County Councils generally are coming round to the view that tar is after all the best preventive, and at the recent great meeting of the Motor Union at Bath it was decided to offer a prize for the best means of applying this material by machinery. On the other hand, tar does not commend itself to everybody, and the Farnham District Council state that when the bad weather comes again frost and wet will disintegrate the tar and make the state of the roads worse than ever ; such is their experience. Asphalte is a road material which possesses endless wear for motor-cars, but in wet weather its surface is frightfully slippery. The whole question simply bristles with difficulties, and time alone will show what will be the solution of some of them.

FORTUNATE MOTORISTS.

One noted with interest that at the Kingston Bench the other day the driver of a Cabinet Minister was summoned for exceeding the speed limit at Cobham, and, in view of the fact that the chauffeur stated that his master was in somewhat of a hurry, he was let off with one pound instead of being mulcted of the usual "fiver." This is perfectly right and proper, as far as it goes ; but it hardly goes far enough, if one comes to think of one of the great Ministers of the State having to appear even by proxy in a Police Court, for travelling on duty at a speed greater than twenty miles an our. For the business on which he was engaged might have been, and probably was, of the utmost public importance. The police also admitted the foolishness of summoning an Ambassador for a like offence, when every schoolboy knows that Ambassadors of foreign countries are outside the law. A doctor proceeding to the bedside of a dying patient was, however, plundered of four pounds. An interesting topic on which to meditate this hot weather would be the principle on which the scale of fines is based. If a medical man trying to save life has to pay four pounds, and a Cabinet Minister gets off with a sovereign, why should a stockbroker going up to the City have to pay sometimes five pounds, and sometimes fifteen pounds? There ought to be a sliding scale, in these matters ; but it is difficult to imagine on what principle it should be devised.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A COUNCIL OF NATIVE PRINCES.

Says the *Indian Spectator* :—There is nothing improbable in the report that Mr. Morley is thinking of establishing a Council of Native Princes. There was a reference in his Budget speech to the expediency of consulting the ruling Chiefs, which seemed to us out of place because the interpolation of that reference was not necessitated by any part of the Budget or any previous interpellations which tried to elicit his future policy. The subject was evidently uppermost in the Secretary of State's thoughts, and he could not resist the impulse to drop a casual word upon it. The India Office seems to have made Mr. Morley an Imperialist. A Council of Princes would be a magnificent body, but what advice is it expected to give? It may serve a useful purpose in the defence of the Empire by being good enough to take upon itself certain responsibilities which would otherwise attach to the Government. When Lord Curzon retired, there was a scheme on the anvil of making the Princes contribute to the defence of the Empire. Lord Curzon said it would have to be worked out by his successor. It would be a delicate thing for the Government, which is under treaty obligations to protect the Chiefs, to put any pressure upon them to contribute towards the cost of such protection. It may be that such pressure has been found to be unnecessary. But if the Government finds itself in a delicate and difficult position, the Council might incidentally help it out of the difficulty. If the Council stands sponsor to the demand upon the loyalty and the resources of the Princes, the difficulty of pressing it on the Rulers individually would be materially reduced. It might seem a voluntary offer. Perhaps the Council might also serve as an arbitrating body when there is any dispute between the British Government and an individual Ruler. The Paramount Power need not be afraid of an adverse verdict.

A GOVERNMENT SERVANT MEDDLING WITH POLITICS.

The *Gujerati* remarks :—The Government pleader of Dinajpur has been dismissed for meddling in political affairs. His fault was that he asked a candidate not to stand for a seat in the East Bengal Council. It now remains to be seen how the authorities are going to deal with the I. C. S. correspondent of the *Pioneer* and *Englishman* who has done his best to foment racial strife and vilipend the Viceroy, the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India. It would seem according to the principles followed by the Anglo-Indian press that it is open to members of the Covenanted Civil Service to sit in judgment upon the orders and policy of the highest authorities in the land, hold them up to public ridicule and set one race against the other. It would also appear that the Anglo-Indian press has obtained a special privilege to do likewise. The insolent and irate I. C. S. attributes Sir B. Fuller's resignation "to the clamour raised by malignant and interested parties in India and by a small knot of disappointed office-seekers in Parliament." The *Pioneer* improves upon this venomous effusion and uses it as a text for a violent diatribe against the Bengalees. We wish the British law could be impartially enforced against those who, like the I. C. S., are fomenting racial illfeelings and holding up Lord Minto and his Government and the Secretary of State for India to public hatred and ridicule. Lord Curzon would have known how to deal with such an I. C. S. But the question still remains whether there is one rule for Indian officers and another rule for high-placed European officials, as there is one rule of journalistic ethics for the Anglo-Indian press and another for the Indian.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION IN BOMBAY.

The *Rast Goftar* writes :—The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola did a public service by commending the matter of hospital accommodation for the city to the notice of the authorities during the recent debate in the Legislative Council. The Hon. Member quoted, in support of his contentions, the recent case of a starved mendicant who was driven from pillar to post during a most precarious state of health, to be refused admission at every hospital of the city, and who ultimately collapsed and died partly from the effect of his illness, and not improbably from the rough jolting to which he was subjected when made to dance attendance from door to door of the various hospitals. We are glad to note that the subject to which we referred at the time in terms of emphatic protest, was not lost sight of by the Hon. Member who always keeps a vigilant weather-eye on all affairs of local importance. Whilst Government is churlishly enough haggling with the Corporation over the question of the appointment of Police and Medical expenditure, it is scandalous that such a state of woeful mismanagement is suffered to subsist under their very eyes. The increase in the population of the city which the late Municipal census has brought to light, coupled with the abnormal state of public health of recent years, has rendered extension in hospital accommodation an absolute necessity. What a fuss, indeed would have been made, what a choir of threnody sung by the prophets of Jeremiah who are never wearied of exposing the alleged incompetency of the mofussil municipalities, if they were found to be culpable of the negligence of the kind to which we have referred above ! Indeed, what would have been the fate, the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim boldly enquired, if a City Municipality, on which a legal obligation was imposed to provide for such medical accommodation, had to do so in the manner Government have done.

THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF SCHOOLBOYS.

The *Indian Spectator* thus refers to the Thana dispute:—We are likely to have, shortly, a mild sensation over the rights and liberties of schoolboys. In passing orders on the dispute between some of the boys of the Thana High School and their parents on the one hand, and the Head Master of that school and the educational authorities on the other, the Government of Bombay announce that the general question of the extent to which the students of Government and aided schools should be permitted to take part in political meetings will be separately dealt with. The principles laid down by Government in defining the duties of schoolboys and their parents and the authority of the head of an educational institution have not yet been challenged. This is a happy and satisfactory sign, which, we think, we may to some extent attribute to the popularity of the present head of the Government. It would be easy to cavil at any definition of the duties of schoolboys, when the very word "duty" acts like a red rag to many a champion of liberty. There is some difference, however, between Sir W. Lee-Warner inculcating the duties of citizens and Lord Lamington's Government inculcating discipline on schoolboys. The Thana dispute is likely to be regarded as a "leading case" on the subject of the authority of Head Masters in regulating the conduct of students.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

The *Rast Goftar* thus administers a warning to Bombay Mill-owners :—At the first ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., its president Sir Edward Sassoon Bart M.P., remarked, amongst other things, that a strong representation has been made to the Government of Bombay, protesting against the application of Messrs. Tata and Sons for a license for the supply of electric power in the city of Bombay. This is as was anticipated, for it was quite on the cards that the Company would not brook competitive interference from other sources, and would move heaven and earth to keep out of the field all would-be competitors, taking its stand on the exclusive monopoly which is granted to it by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Though we do not intend to criticize the latter body for committing itself to an irrevocable step by availing itself of the best offer which was forthcoming at that time, in response to their invitation for the supply of electric traction for the city, the hide-bound stipulation, which was then agreed to, ignored many broader issues. It is always easy to be wise after the event ; yet we wish that the Corporation had provided itself in the agreement with some loop-hole in favour of more remunerative and beneficial projects to be availed of in the future. While the Corporation is under a moral and legal obligation to abide by it terms of the contract, we do not know if a similar obligation is put upon the Government, to share with that body its sins of omission and commission. Though the Electric Supply Company claims its pound of flesh, we think it is for the Government to sit in judgment and to decide how far it is legally bound over by the stipulations to which the Corporation has committed itself. The interest of the public and the mill industry of the city is at stake, and Government would not be unjustified if it took upon itself to find some *via media*, whereby the interest of the city would be vouchsafed, without telling heavily on the Company with which the Corporation is wedded for a number of years.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 26th August, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,37,000	Rs. 1,45,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 2,86,000
Or per mile of Railway	272	287	8	567
For previous 7 week of half-year	865,879	11,16,067	31,667	20,13,603
Total for 8 weeks	10,02,879	12,61,067	35,667	23,99,603
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,13,932	1,30,151	5,585	2,54,341
Per mile of Ry. do.	226	258	10	504
Total to corresponding date do.	9,17,973	13,94,966	9,063	23,22,855

Increase for the week....Rs. 31,859
Decrease to date ..... " 23,252

BY THE WAY.

THE SEA SERPENT.

The identity of the latest sea monster appears to have been satisfactorily established. A few days ago Dr. A. J. Butler, while sailing off Berry Head, saw a strange creature on the surface of the water. It was about six feet long, four or five inches broad, and quite flat—"like a long broadsword blade,"—and not more than an inch thickness. The creature remained only for a moment on the surface of the water, and then plunged, rearing two or three feet of its tail in the air and striking the water with resounding force. Doctor Gunther, the well-known authority on ichthyology, at once suggested that the creature was a ribbon-fish, and that the contortions which Dr. Butler had seen were due to the fact that it was engaged in a struggle with some other fish or a cephalopod, of which, however, nothing was seen. The home of the ribbon fish is deep down in the sea, and its appearances on the surface—chiefly due to storms or disturbances in the depths of the waters—are so rare that probably most of us, if we saw one, would take it for a small variety of "sea serpent."

OTHER VARIETIES.

But some of the ribbon fish are very much larger and more remarkable than that which Dr. Butler saw. The largest found have been some twenty feet in length, one foot in breadth, and two inches thick. The biggest of the ribbon-fish tribe are the oar-fish, and of these only twenty have been captured on the coasts of Great Britain in a century and a half. As a rule, when found on the surface they are dead or helpless and dying. They live comfortably at tremendous pressure in their sea-depths, but as they come to the surface the internal gases expand, and the ligaments which hold together their bones and muscles become loosened and torn. Dr. Butler's ribbon-fish was apparently one of those which do not live at such a depth that this weakening of the tissues produces death or complete helplessness at the surface. It has sometimes been suggested that the ribbon-fish is responsible for all the legends of the "sea-serpent."

PRESTIGE IN MOROCCO.

In a letter from a French man in Morocco is to be found an amusing echo of an old struggle which was once prevalent all over the East among the rival consuls of different countries, which, in fact, has not yet completely died out in Turkey—the struggle for "prestige." At Casablanca the Germans have just built the biggest most striking building in the town, and have naturally ornamented it with the hugest national flag. The question now arises, who will go one better ? In Turkish towns Sunday morning used to be a time of mild excitement. Each official mounted his terrace and with his opera-glasses took stock of the dimensions of his rivals flags. Was one outdone, off went an official despatch demanding the prompt supply of new and bigger flags. These grew until the flagstaffs were too small to hold them ; then followed a demand for a grant of money to erect taller masts. Masts grew and flags grew until the British Foreign Office tired of it, and send out a list of official dimensions. The Frenchman remarks :—" It is doubtless an attempt at visual suggestion. Taking into account the mentality of the Moors, it might succeed, at least for a time. " What did happen formerly was to provide Arabs and Turks with an endless theme for quiet jokes.

THE PERSIAN CONSTITUTION.

The announcement that the Shah of Persia has granted a Constitution to his subjects suggests that a very great change must have come over Persia during the last century. An entertaining account of the political philosophy of Persia a hundred years ago occurs in that delightful book Malcolm's "Sketches of Persia." Sir John Malcolm's embassy to Fateh Ali Shah in 1800. "The King inquired very particularly into the frame of the English Government. The Elchee (Ambassador) explained it to him as well as he could. When he spoke of the liberty of the subject His Majesty was puzzled to understand what it meant ; but on being told it implied that no man was so high in England as to be able to do anything contrary to the law of the land, and no man so low but that he might do everything not contrary to that law, he appeared to comprehend this, as well as the other points which had been explained to him."

THE FIRST MAGISTRATE.

"I understand all you have said,' he observed ; and, after some reflection, he added: 'Your King is, I see, only the first magistrate of the country.' 'Your Majesty,' said the Elchee, 'has exactly defined his situation.' Such a condition of power,' said he, smiling, 'has permanence but it has no enjoyment ; mine is enjoyment. There you see Suliman Khan Kajir and several other of the first chiefs of the Kingdom—I can cut all their heads off ; can I not ?' said he addressing them. 'Assuredly, Point of Adoration of the world (Kibla-e-Alem), if it is your pleasure.' 'That is real power,' said the King ; 'but then it has no permanence. When I am gone my sons will fight for the crown, and all will be confusion ; there is, however, one consolation—Persia will be governed by a soldier.' "

"TAKING THE BISCUIT."

In my youth (writes "R.") I acquired a liking for Abernethy biscuits, the large kind baked very hard and flavoured with caraway seeds. I do not often see Abernethy biscuits now, but yesterday I spied a jarful at a Liverpool railway refreshment-room, and the old longing possessed me. I gave an order and pointed to the particular biscuit I wanted. The barmaid eyed me with amusement and asked pertly, "One of these ?" I nodded. "Really ?" she said. "Certainly," I answered. Thereupon, to my astonishment, the girl exploded with laughter. Two other barmaids approached inquiringly. "The gentleman wants one of these," the first said, and in an instant the three of them were laughing immoderately. While I wondered at their strange behaviour one of the laughers paused for breath, and, giving me the biscuit, asked "Have you a dog ?" Again the three joined in laughter, and then, as I prepared to break the biscuit, they chorused, "You're not going to eat it yourself ?" For answer I put a piece in my mouth. "Mercy on us," one of the girls said, "you'll break every tooth in your head." The biscuit was hard but excellent, and I munched steadily through it. The girls watched me, their laughter gradually subsiding into quieter wonder. "You'll have indigestion for a fortnight," said one. "Will you take the lot cheap ?" put in another. I cleared up the mystery presently. These Abernethy biscuits were counted meatable on account of their hardness. Really, of course, there was nothing exceptional about the biscuit, but dental degeneration has become so common that the average man's teeth are not equal to a well-conditioned Abernethy.

THE I. N. C. 1905.

(*A la* YOUNG LOCHINVAR.)

Oh ! Old H-n-y C-t-n's come back to the East,
Of all Civil Servants, his sense was the least,
And, save his verbosity, claim he had none,
To speak for the Native, as often he's done
Such gas in debate and in action such rot
Have you e'er seen a worse case ? I trow I have not.

He stayed not for loyalty, stayed not for love,
To old England, his country, a traitor to prove.
To increase discontent and to amplify hate :
Just take away M. P. before it's too late.
For a laggard in honor, thank God we've but few.
Has come to the aid of the wily Babu.

So boldly he entered the lists for the fight,
"The British are wrong, the Natives are right."
Then up spake Gokhale (his hand on his chest)
"This poor craven Government now we will test."
"Come you in peace, or come you in war !"
"Or to dance to our piping, to come to our lure ?"

"Long woo'd I L. G'ship, my suit they denied—"
"Heads swell like the Ganges, with hate and with pride."
"So now I've come back to this old love of mine,"
"To dance to your piping, to list to your whine."
"There are M. P's. in England, too foolish to see,"
"Who will gladly be blarneyed by you and by me."

Babus came with garlands ; the Knight took them up,
Drank in all their praises, believed all their gup.
They looked round to wink and they looked back to sneer,
With a smile on their lips, in their hearts but a jeer.
He took their soft sawder, with innocent mind,
Then took the front seat, while they formed up behind.

So windy his speech and so vapid his word,
That never a meeting such bombast has heard.
While Gokhale did fret and Sir William did moon.
And Pherozhah Mehta went off in a swoon,
And the Native log whispered, "we'll get at 'em now,"
"Here's a chance of a really good Government row."

One set back to his pride, and his loyalty's gone,
He entirely forgets he's a Britisher's son.
So light to the winds his fair fame he has flung,
So lightly he'd send Britons back whence they sprung.
India's lost, she is gone, from the East to the West,
The conquering Russian may spread like a pest.

AND AFTER

There is shouting by Babus of Band Mataram,
To L. G.'s or the Viceroy, they'll scarce make salaam.
There is setting of type by the low native press,
—Poor fools, let them maunder,—they never will guess,
That poor old Britannia's not a born fool,
Spite Radical Parties still India she'll rule.

N.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

OF HUSBANDS.

One has heard of a husband the burden of whose philosophy is in these words : "Preserve—absolute—calm." He would seem to be wise beyond the nature of husbands. If there is one truth more than another needed by this warm and testy world it is that flurry and fidget are the way to woe

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 5.

THE depression in Orissa is still developing and the rainfall due to the Bay current has increased materially in Burma, the Gangetic Plain and Central India, East. The Bombay Monsoon has strengthened slightly. In Burma the rainfall has been nearly general and varied from light to heavy. The chief amounts are:—Moulmein, ½ an inch; Rangoon 3 inches; Akyab 5 inches; and Monywa 1 inch. The skies are heavily overcast, while the temperature has fallen and is normal or in defect. In Orissa, light to moderate and nearly general rain has fallen in North-East India, excluding Assam and light to moderate local rain. Barisal reports 1½ inches; Berhampore, Jalpaiguri, Dinapur, Gaya and Balasore 1 inch; and False Point 1¼ inches. The cloud has increased and the skies are now moderately to heavily overcast, except in Behar, and the temperature does not differ by more than three degrees from normal. In the United Provinces, Central India and the Eastern half of the Central Provinces a light to moderate and nearly general precipitation has occurred. Benares and Lucknow have had 1/2 an inch; Cawnpore 3; Meerut 1/2; Pachmarhi 1 inch and Chanda 1 1/2 inches. The cloud has increased in the United Provinces and the skies are moderately to heavily overcast everywhere, while the temperature is normal or in excess in the United Provinces and Central India and normal or in defect in the Central Provinces. In the Submontane Punjab there has been a light to moderate and nearly general rainfall in the South-Eastern half of Rajputana and light rain has fallen locally. The chief amounts are:—Sialkot 1 inch; Rawalpindi 3, and Mount Abu 1 1/2 inches. The cloud has increased in the extreme North and the skies are moderately to heavily overcast there as well as in Rajputana and Gujarat and the air has become drier in the Punjab, except in the North-Western Districts of Kashmir. The temperature has fallen in the East Submontane Punjab, where it is normal or in defect, but in the remainder of North-West India it is normal or in excess. In the Peninsula there has been light to moderate precipitation and nearly general in the West Coast, the Deccan, the Circars' Coast and local in the interior of South India. Mercara, Aurangabad, Hyderabad and Hanumkonda report 2 inches each, and Raichur, Kodaikanal, Gopalpur, and Masulipatam 1 inch. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded everywhere and the air has become drier in the Konkan Coast. The temperature has fallen except on the Konkan Coast and the North-West Deccan, and is now normal or in defect over the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is probable in Burma, Orissa, the East half of the Central Provinces, on the West Coast, the Deccan, the Circars' Coast, and local rain in North-East India, except Assam, the United Provinces, Submontane Punjab, and Central India, in the interior of South India, and some rain in Assam and the South-Eastern half of Rajputana.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts	In. Cts.
Previously registered	60 42	52 15	59 05	53 08
Wednesday 5th September 1906	0 13	0 00	0 05	0 03
Total....	60 55	52 15	59 10	53 11
Total fall to 5th Sept. '05.....	29 91	24 36	32 97	26 61
Total fall to 5th Sept. '04.....	35 39	38 19	37 37	31 09

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 1st September 1906:—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Bandora	52 58	Wadhwan	...
Panjoo	51 40	Rabbhoo	46 58
Valsurana	64 62	Sevalia	36 94
Vaishnur	76 95	Godhra	30 24
Ghelwad	48 91	Patri	15 84
Damaa	65 92	Limodera	28 15
Bulsar	65 ...	Dohad	25 41
Nausari	39 37	Amargarh	33 22
Surat	26 43	Ruiaa	21 76
Kim	53 85	Nepia	24 72
Broach	38 37	Rajpardi	32 97
Baroda	23 34	Bardoli	46 42
Mehmadabad	24 13	Nandiad	23 31
Ahmedabad	30 67	Nardana	23 80
Viramgam	24 60		

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hourly.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·93	ENE	5	...	...	....	0·14		+0·19
Jask	29·85	ESE	15	91·3	84·2	34	....	0·97	—·06
Muscat	29·83	Calm	2	...	...	....	....	0·37	—·13
Aden	29·79	SW	7	87·3	77·4	74	....	0·02	—·16
Lahore	29·97	Calm	2	100·4	79·8	78	....	1·23	—1·20
Sirsa	29·93	ESE	1	96·3	80·1	74	....	4·71	—1·60
Delhi	29·89	ESE	4	90·7	80·2	83	....	1·19	—1·71
Agra	29·90	SE	4	91·0	80·4	80	0·02	26·78	—1·48
Cawnpore	29·92	Calm	2	92·0	79·2	77	....	2·28	—1·76
Allahabad	29·91	ENE	2	92·6	80·0	76	0·02	19·35	—1·55
Jhansi	29·92	Calm	2	93·2	79·7	87	....	19·07	—11·77
Jacobabad	29·86	SSE	4	101·5	79·7	86	....	1·22	—1·24
Karachi	29·92	W	8	93·8	79·2	86	....	4·0	—2·13
Jeypore	29·86	NW	7	90·7	75·6	85	....	8·33	—13·03
Ajmere	29·85	NW	6	91·0	76·5	84	0·2	14·78	—1·37
Deesa	29·84	W	2	89·3	78·9	87	0·55	18·97	—1·22
Ahmedabad	29·87	WNW	M	93·8	80·2	86	0·0	34·84	+7·47
Bhuj	29·86	WSW	8	90·6	78·0	86	0·57	14·96	+1·68
Jamnagar	29·86	SSW	8	89·8	80·2	87	0·27	22·57	+2·74
Dwarka	29·84	SSW	11	83·2	78·2	96	0·12	19·02	....
Rajkot	29·93	WSW	4	88·9	77·8	85	0·05	20·72	—2·88
Bhavnagar Port.	29·92	W	3	89·6	78·0	87	....	19·02	+4·06
Veraval	29·89	W	3	82·6	77·8	95	0·04	21·48	+0·44
Neemuch	29·83	WSW	7	94·0	73·7	85	....	16·97	—7·40
Indore	29·73	SW	7	87·0	73·6	88	0·03	32·63	+3·97
Saugor	29·84	NE	9	88·1	76·0	82	0·02	32·03	—6·42
Jubbulpore ...	29·92	NNE	3	87·9	75·8	78	0·04	36·22	—7·88
Mohangahat	29·84	Calm	2	91·4	72·3	91	....	37·46	—2·63
Khandwa	29·72	WNW	3	89·2	76·1	95	....	34·33	+11·32
Raipur	29·83	N	11	86·1	74·9	90	0·09	32·69	—5·0
Nagpur	29·81	WNW	2	87·8	74·8	93	....	35·72	+2·77
Amraoti	29·89	WSW	4	90·2	72·8	95	....	34·21	+10·11
Akola	29·86	W	1	88·8	74·1	10	....	32·72	+9·76
Surat	29·99	NW.	5	92·2	78·1	87	....	26·74	+1·81
Malegaon	29·90	W	13	87·3	73·8	99	....	19·74	+0·98
Bombay	29·72	W	10	83·4	77·4	87	0·35	52·77	+3·83
Poona	29·73	W	10	82·0	70·8	89	....	18·41	+2·84
Ahmednagar ..	29·78	NW	3	85·4	71·2	92	....	18·40	+2·11
Aurangabad ..	29·89	W	4	86·7	72·2	86	0·05	23·22	....
Sholapur	29·74	W	10	85·2	72·0	81	....	13·55	—1·76
Ratnagiri	29·74	WNW	6	78·9	73·9	85	0·43	83·48	—1·61
Bijapur	29·73	W	4	83·2	70·2	92	....	15·51	+0·90
Belgaum	29·75	W	17	74·3	67·3	89	....	28·21	+·13
Mormugao	29·77	NE	8	79·0	72·5	95	0·60	77·99	+2·72
Karwar	29·77	W	3	78·1	74·0	96	0·6	83·41	—16·02
Mangalore	29·80	NNW	8	79·9	73·4	87	2·17	98·0	+4·45
Calicut	29·81	Calm	4	80·2	72·2	97	0·01	73·51	—2·72
Cochin	29·82	NW	..	82·2	72·2	86	0·02	65·63	+2·05
Bangalore	29·78	W	14	77·2	62·6	90	0·02	2·87	+·894
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·86	Calm	4	78·3	72·2	85	....	20·12	+2·63
Masulipatam..	29·66	NW	9	81·5	76·1	87	0·20	20·44	+1·10
Bellary	29·77	WNW	6	86·0	74·0	92	....	10·36	+1·25
Cuddapah	29·87	SW	6	90·1	73·9	76	....	16·34	+2·69
Madras	29·86	SW	8	91·0	79·0	77	0·07	11·42	—·27
Coimbatore ..	29·79	S	16	83·0	70·1	82	....	5·76	+1·94
Trichinopoly ..	29·76	SW	8	93·5	77·5	93	....	11·08	+2·24
Nagapatam ..	29·72	WNW	8	91·2	78·7	76	....	13·07	+0·05
Colombo	29·75	WSW	13	85·0	77·0	83	....	12·95	—1·00

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. = 0·11 (53-61); G. T. H.) (51-03); St. G. H. = 0·07 (38·52); C. P. = 91 4 (39·13.

SUMMARY.

The pressure has fallen briskly in Berar and at Aurangabad, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Indore and Sirsa and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, United Provinces and at Saugor, Jubbulpore and Mormugao and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Karachi, Belgaum and Bijapur and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show a defect of 6° to 12° at Sirsa, Hoshangabad, Sholapur, Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam and Coddapah. The highest temparature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Thirty-six stations report rain, the principal falls being 2·67" at Cawnpore, 2·09" at Hyderabad (Deccan); 2·04" at Aurangabad, 1·18" at Calicut and 1·11" at Ratnagiri.

Weather continues favourable for rain over the same area as yesterday.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	6	4	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panas-wadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	10
D Kinkwadi, Girgaum, Chow-pati, Walkeshwar, and Mala-bar Hill	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Parbeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	40
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	18
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	1	7
Total.....	8	7	133
Total plague deaths to date	138,670		
Same date last year	7	6	72

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
14	8

MEN AND MATTERS.

QUEEN MARGHERITA, the Queen Mother of Italy, has expressed her intention of touring the cathedral towns of England next autumn in a motor car. She has also had in contemplation a motor trip through the United States. Her Majesty is, perhaps, the most ardent of all Royal motorists. She pursues the recreation in spite of many adventures and several narrow escapes from serious injury. She has a passion for long-distance trips, but does not care for fast-going. Her cars are most luxurious. The interiors are fitted with tables for six persons, armchairs, and folding seats, and are lighted electrically. She has, in her favourite car, a silver image of the patron saint of automobilists, St. Christopher. The image is surmounted by the Royal arms, and has a gold border with the inscription, composed by the Queen herself, "St. Christopher preserve us from the perils of the way, and protect us in the incidents of the journey."

During her recent 3,000-mile tour through Europe, travelling incognito, the Queen had to be preceded everywhere by a police pilot car, so great was the popular dislike to the motor. She was held up in Switzerland, and fines were frequently exacted from her. Near the French frontier the country people pelted her with missiles. In August last year her Majesty was thrown violently out of her car while returning from Great St. Bernard at high speed. She miraculously escaped injury, and showed great courage. "It is only when I am motoring," she recently told an intimate, "that the vision of my dead husband, as they brought him home to me dead, leaves me. When in my dear motor-car I am a normal woman."

At last, after being left without a postal service for months, and being forced to improvise one of their own by chartering tramp steamers or any chance passenger ship, the West Indian inter-colonial mail is to be resumed. The action of the Crown Agents for the Colonies comes as a surprise, tardy though it be for we had almost become accustomed to the idea that letters from British Guiana and our possession on the Spanish main could not be expected to arrive at any particular time. It is satisfactory, however, that a grave scandal has at last been brought to an end.

Much to the point are the remarks which have appeared in the *Times* with regard to the non-observance of the rule of the river on the Thames, and a suggestion has been made that printed rules should be displayed in the river hotels and other places where they are likely to attract the attention of delinquents. But it is doubtful wheather this course would mend matters. Those who hire pleasure boats, and have never rowed seriously, will never, we fancy, realise the almost reverent attitude towards the rule of the river which all "rowing men" are taught so painfully to understand.

Few of the silly season discussions in various contemporaries promise any subject of interest this year, but the usual number of contributors, anonymous and otherwise, seems assured. (To those whose ambitions lie in this direction, it may be of interest to recall that there is at least one person who reads every effusion. In an obscure German town is a professor whose magnum opus is to be a volume entitled, "The Psychology of the Multitude." Not satisfied with his own limited sphere of observation, he carefully studies the sensational American Press and the correspondence columns of British newspapers. Each and every contribution is analysed, docketed, and tabulated: when the work is published, it will be an appalling revelation. Unfortunately, there are no obvious means of replying, for the German Press contains no such discussions, and we fear no Britisher would be patient enough to read them.

There is a good deal in the warning of the doctor who says that if women engage in business they must be content to lose their attractiveness, since business stamps the features with an unfeminine look. That this is so, is a matter of common observation, but to no one is it more distressing than to the women themselves, who are acutely conscious of it. Unfortunately it is not a matter in which they can exercise a choice, for the alternative too often presented to them is between sacrificing their looks by going into business and starving at home.

A writer has suggested that the latest vanity is gold-rimmed spectacles. Basing his allegation on his own opinion that more people wear glasses than can possibly be suffering from defective vision, he is not unnaturally taken to task by a journal devoted to the interests of the opticians. While putting forward what is obviously the simple explanation that the increase in the use of spectacles, gold-rimmed or otherwise, is due to a greater care for individual eyesight, the trade journal in question offers a piece of information on its own account. The day of "rimless wear," as it is termed, has come, we are told, and soon the gold rims will be, discarded by all but "the aged and professional classes." But is not this information rather at variance with the other important piece of news that both spectacles and pince-nez are being tabooed in favour of the monocle? Of course, the "aged and professional classes" may stick to both or either, but the monocle is a returning fashion; nor is its use to be associated only with "the dandy or the military man." Ladies, it appears, are making frantic efforts to adapt their sight to the needs of the new fashion. Let it be said for the monocle-wearers, however, that many of them use the single glass because, owing to astigmatism and from some other cause, it is only a single eye which calls for assistance. Men, at any rate generally speaking, must not be classed with fashion's slaves.

Mr. Lush is one of the keenest cross-examiners at the Bar, and as such is a worthy successor to the late Lord Russell of Killowen. Mr. Lush is always the most dangerous when seemingly careless. He will lead a witness along on a string of apparently harmless questions, and then, like the thrust of a rapier will fire some vital question at him before the witness has time to collect himself. On more than one occasion, however, Mr. Lush has met his match in the witness-box. A case in point occurred a few years ago. Mr. Lush was appearing for a lady who was claiming damages from a firm of furniture removers for the wreck of a valuable chair, which she alleged had been broken through careless packing. Mr. Lush was cross examining the foremen who had had charge of the work, and elicited that a heavy silver inkstand had been packed on the chair. "Now," said Mr. Lush, "do you mean to say that the weight of this inkstand was not sufficient in itself to break the chair?" "Not if the chair was made to sit on, Mr. Lush," retorted the witness, while the Court smiled at the counsels discomfiture.

Lady Agnes Durham, only sister of Lord Townshend, differs in personality from the much-discussed Marquis. She is several years his junior, is tall, with brown hair, a fair skin and a fine upstanding figure. Lady Agnes loves an outdoor life, and belongs to the athletic order of womanhood. She is a clever swimmer, but prefers the open sea, will rarely swim between four walls, and even disdains the marble splendours of the Bath Club. As a girl she spent much time with her aunt, Lady St. Levan, and used to swim and dive with infinite zest off the rocky shores of Cornwall. Another of her aunts is Lady Audrey Buller, wife of Sir Redvers Buller, V.C. In 1903 Lady Agnes married Mr. James Durham, son of a Warwickshire clergyman, and the young couple have made a home in Norfolk Square, on the north side of Hyde Park.

Alderman Sir William Purdie Treloar, who now stands first on the list for election as Lord Mayor of London on Michaelmas Day, is certainly the tallest, as Sir Marcus Samuel is the richest, member of the aldermanic body. He stands six feet two in his socks, and when he was knighted by Queen Victoria Her Majesty was visibly impressed by his height. Afterwards a lord-in-waiting approached and obtained for his Royal mistress the exact measurement of this son of Anak. An amusing story, by the way, is told of that same knighting. Sir William's wife, who, sad to relate, died not very long ago, and thus missed the joy of sharing her husband's mayoralty, was travelling to Bournemouth. It is supposed that she became Lady Treloar somewhere about Basingstoke, that being the moment when her husband was "having it on the shoulder" at Windsor. At any rate, when she arrived at Bournemouth there was a telegram awaiting her: "Operation successfully performed, both doing well"—the allusion in "both" being to Sir William's brother sheriff, who was knighted with him.

Lord Justice Henn Collins, the Master of the Rolls whose remarkable declaration in the Court of Appeal has caused so much excitement among educationists, is one of the ablest lawyers in the country. He comes of a fine legal stock. A remote ancestor of his was Lord Chief Baron in the time of Charles II; another was Judge of the King's Bench in the eighteenth century. He is a nephew of Jonathan Henn, who defended O'Connell at the famous State trial. Lord Justice Henn Collins was president of the Committee which investigated the Back case, and he sat as a British member on the Venezuela Arbitration Tribunal in 1897.

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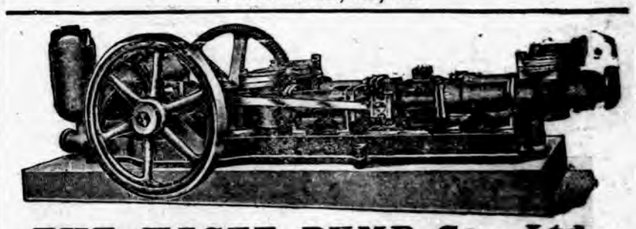

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